The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6381. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Sumner Declines to Serve on the Investigation.

Trumbull Attempts to Put Schurz in His Place.

No Committee to be Appointed for the Present.

Gen. Howard's Mission of Peace to the Apaches.

Senator Wilson Prognosticates a New-Hampshire Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, March 1.—The Vice-President, near the close of the debate last night, declined, as he had the right to do under the rules, to appoint the Committee to make the investigation into the sales of arms during 1870. Thus the responsibility was left with the Senate itself as to how the Committee should be composed. Mr. Sumner declined in advance to serve. After the morning hour, while the Appropriation bill was pending, Mr. Cameron obtained consent to proceed to the election of a committee. He offered a list of Senators to be elected in the usual form without a ballot. Mr. Sumner declining to serve, Mr. Cameron substituted Mr. Hamlin as Chairman. The other members proposed were Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan. Mr. Sherman plead his duties on the Finance Committee as an excuse for declining to be placed on the list. Mr. Trumbull thought it was a most unfair proceeding, Mr. Sumner being unable to serve upon the Committee, that Mr. Schurz should also be left off, since they were the only two Senators to be found to declare that there was even a suspicion of anything wrong in connection with the sales of arms. Mr. Sumner also admitted, without, indeed, expressing it in so many words, the whole affair would be valueless to them if one of them could not have a chance to make a minority report. Mr. Trumbull afterward moved that Schurz be substituted for Mr. Sherman, who had asked to be relieved of the service. It was evident that the discussion was about to be reopened, and Mr. Boreman moved to lay Mr. Cameron's motion on the table. There seemed a good deal of indifference about the result, but after some delay a count of the Senate was made, and the motion to lay on the table was carried, without any opposition. Among those who voted for it were Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, whose action was understood to mean that no investigation was desired unless Mr. Schurz could be a member of the Committee. If the friends of the President had voted to suspend the proceedings in this manner, and Sumner and Schurz had voted on the opposite side, there would have been a great cry made that the Administration meant after all to prevent the investigation, but Schurz and company took a different course, and by voice and action impeached the integrity and honor of such men as Mr. Hamlin, whose character belongs to the country, and showed that it was only a particular kind of an investigation which they desired, and that an impartial examination and report would not be pleasing to them. What course will now be taken is uncertain, but it would seem proper that as Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz are pleased with the action of today, the first movement should come from them, if it is to be reversed.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The action of the House in passing a bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee has frightened the dealers in all parts of the country, who are flocking here to see what the Senate will do about it. They oppose a sudden change. Their anxiety may be relieved by the statements made in the Senate today, that in no event would any law be made to take effect before July, or till all interests affected by the reduction had an opportunity to adapt themselves to the change.

TARIFF.

The Ways and Means are consulting daily over a Tariff and Internal Revenue bill. The Committee is seeking to so frame this bill that it will leave sufficient revenue to pay annually $50,000,000 on the principal of the debt, after the current expenses of the Government are provided for. The Committee, as the result of its deliberations thus far, is quite confident that it can frame a bill, to this effect, upon which it can unite.

THE HOUSE.

The House spent an uninteresting day, passing an immense number of private bills and making good progress on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The debate on the latter elicited some handsome eulogies of the Weather Signal Service Bureau and its valuable work during the past year, to which few were found to demur. The House by taking up the deficiency bill instead of the William and Mary College proposition, which went over until today, indicated pretty clearly that it is not favorably disposed toward that audacious claim. The St. Croix bill was finally compromised by a reference to the Public Lands Committee.

A MISSION OF PEACE.

The Secretary of the Interior has succeeded in obtaining the services of Gen. O. O. Howard to visit the Apache Indians on a mission of peace. The only anxiety with regard to any Indian hostilities next Spring arises from the Apaches. Mr. Colyer visited them last Fall, but did not meet with complete success in settling the difficulties that have existed between the whites and Indians. As Spring returns there comes reports which show that precautions and renewed efforts to keep the Apaches from the war-path are at least on the side of prudence. The Secretary has been seeking an agent upon whose report he could place full reliance as a basis for action, whose judgment, and experience, and character, would command also the confidence of the whole country. He telegraphed last week to Robert Colyer, of Chicago, who was unable to respond favorably. In at last securing the services of Gen. Howard there is much good fortune. His rank and experience as a soldier will enable him to secure respectful consideration from the military in the Territory and avoid the unpleasant complications of last Autumn, while his Christian and benevolent character, well-known to the whole country, will inspire the belief that his dealings with the Indians themselves will be guided by the spirit of liberality and justice.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wilson returned today from New-Hampshire, and he reports that the prospects for a decisive Republican victory are encouraging. He speaks very emphatically in regard to the opinions of the Republicans of New-Hampshire concerning the recent political debate in the Senate. He says they are unanimous in condemning its promoters, and that they look with mingled pity and anger upon the Senators who brought the matter to public notice. The opinion among the people is that it was done solely for political purposes, and they indignantly denounce everything that looks like betraying the party. Hon. Glenni W. Scofield and Hon. Eugene Hale left to-night to reinforce the brigade of speakers already in the field.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief bill has again been reported back favorably by the Senate, the principal change being to leave the list of articles on which drawback shall be allowed undefined, and to confine the application of the bill to the rebuilding of structures actually burned.

PROSECUTION FOR BRIBERY.

Mr. Bayard, who is now seemingly as fixed in the determination to devote his life to the discovery of frauds and corruption as Mr. Schurz, today introduced a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the Attorney-General and District-Attorney Davis, of New-York, in regard to the prosecutions for bribery. On introducing this resolution, Mr. Bayard made a complaint, the burden of which was, that if guilty persons were punished, no more information of fraud could be obtained. He would let corruption go on unchecked, in order that there might be something for him to find out and denounce. He expressed surprise that anything should have been undertaken in the way of reform, till the Committee had reported, which evidently was a great disappointment to all the reformers, who are seemingly willing that corruption should exist, unless they can have the prestige to be gained by its correction. Mr. Buckingham replied briefly. The passage of the resolution was interrupted today, by the end of the morning hour.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Geo. Opdyke, of New-York, and Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, and Mr. Frederick A. Fraley, of Philadelphia, were before the Commerce Committees of both the House and Senate today as representatives of the National Board of Trade, and presented the views adopted by that Board, at its meeting in St. Louis last November. In the interest of a revival of commerce, they ask free ships and drawbacks of the duties on materials for ship-building. They advocated a change in the law regulating the inland ports of entry, and also action to favor a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Seth J. Comly to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia; John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs at Brazos, Santiago, Texas; James Atkins, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga. Also the following Postmasters: Edward M. Cheney, in place of C. M. Hamilton, Ex-Congressman, rejected, at Jacksonville, Fla.; Benjamin F. Thomas, Circleville, Ohio, and Henry A. Bruner, at Albion, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of February $12,391,451 52.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt statement for the month ending Feb. 29:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,467,750,500 00
Bonds at five per cent	382,399,700 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	......
Bonds at four per cent	......
Principal	$1,850,150,200 00
Interest	32,899,227 88
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	19,140,000 00
Principal	$33,818,000 00
Interest	248,418 82
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,679,142 26
Interest	270,208 54
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$357,591,101 25
Fractional currency	41,491,300 43
Coin certificates	32,520,000 00
Principal	$431,602,401 68
Unclaimed interest	14,644 65
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,317,249,743 94
Interest	33,432,499 89
Total	$2,350,682,243 83
Cash in Treasury.	
Coin	$110,405,319 02
Currency	14,463,426 83
Total	$124,868,745 85
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1, 1872	$2,225,813,497 98
Feb. 1, 1872	2,238,204,949 50
Decrease of debt during the past month	12,391,451 52
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	94,895,348 94
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1872	299,649,762 03
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 00
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,477,125 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	11,154,745 00

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., March 1—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which on Thursday evening was over West Virginia, has moved eastward over the Middle Atlantic Coast, beyond our stations, the area of snow having extended to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, clearing away during Thursday night. Cloudy weather with occasional light snow has prevailed from the Upper Mississippi to the Lower Missouri Valleys. An area of low barometer has developed in the Gulf, and is probably central south of Western Florida: the area of rain extending over the Gulf States to Southern South Carolina, and cloudy weather to the Ohio Valley, and thence to Virginia. Brisk north-easterly winds have prevailed west of Alabama. Clearing weather is now reported from Eastern Texas. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and New Orleans. Cloudy weather, with rain, has prevailed at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer south of Western Florida will probably move north-eastwardly into the South Atlantic States during the night, the area of rain extending by Saturday morning to Virginia, and of snow from northern Mississippi to probably the Ohio Valley, increasing to, possibly, brisk north-easterly winds along the South Atlantic coast. Clearing weather with the winds veering to north-westerly extend eastward from Texas into Alabama by Saturday morning, and Western Tennessee and Georgia by evening; pleasant weather prevail over the New-England States; increasing cloudiness over the Middle States, with probably threatening weather from Pennsylvania southward.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening, except possibly for the South Atlantic and Gulf coast.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

During the cold weather of yesterday the thermometer indicated at 6 A. M., 17°; 11 A. M., 28°; 2 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 28°. Barometer, 30.11, 30.17, 30.15, 30.20. Corresponding date last year; Thermometer, 38°, 47°, 55°, 47°.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening the northern horizon became suddenly illuminated with the auroral light. The finest display of the northern lights were those of the years 1859, 1837 and 1835. In this latter year the Times print could easily be read by these brilliant electric lights.

The New-Jersey Methodist Conference.

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—The Methodist Conference met at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Dr. Harris, of New-York, presented the statement of the Missionary Society for the year. He urged prompt payment of collections and continued liberality toward the objects of the Society. The claims of "worn-out preachers" on the Conference funds was reported at $6,229, and the amount received therefor only $5,890 94, leaving a deficit of $338 06. An amendment to the marriage law was urged, requiring persons to produce a certificate or license from som civil magistrate that they have duly complied with the law and are of full age. A long debate took place in regard to Vineland Seminary, which finally resulted in the adopting a resolution to raise $20,000. A committee was appointed to confer with the lay conference and solicit their co-operation.

The electoral college of lay delegates of the M. E. Church was held this afternoon. Hon. S. A. Dobbins and James Bishop were elected delegates to the General Conference. A joint meeting of the laity and clergy was held and resolutions were adopted to aid the Vineland Seminary.

The Murder of the Pennsylvania Farmer, Daniel Kramer.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Isaac Hummell, Emmanuel Achenbach and Wm. Kramer, arrested at Pottsville, Penn., on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Daniel Kramer, and the probably fatal wounding of his wife, were released today. Joseph Brown, the alleged murderer, was committed to answer the charge at the April Term of the Criminal Court. Mrs. Kramer returned to consciousness, and is still lying, although in a precarious condition.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The American Reply to Earl Granville's Note Leaves by Today's Steamer—No Probability of its Proving a Cause of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, March 1.—The American reply to Earl Granville's note was fully and finally agreed upon in Cabinet meeting today, and was forwarded to-night, so as to take Saturday's steamer from New-York. It is perfectly safe to say, from what is known of its contents, that its reception by the English Cabinet will not be the cause of war. On the contrary, so far as the tone of the reply is concerned, it is not only eminently pacific, but it is very suggestive, by pointing out a way of escape by which the British Government can avoid its present unpleasant dilemma. Much regret and some surprise is expressed in the reply that England should so interpret the treaty as to lead to a possible reopening of the questions supposed to be closed by the negotiation. The record of the negotiations as written in the protocols, is adduced to show that the American Commissioners never waived the claims for indirect losses, except when proposing to accept a sum in gross as an amicable settlement, which proposition was rejected by the British Commissioners. The treaty itself is considered to show that the presentation of the claims is not barred, and the action of the mixed commission in this city, in the matter of the presentation of the Confederate cotton loan claims, which were expressly excluded by the language of the treaty, is cited to show the action of this Government, when the positions of the parties are precisely reversed. The reply further states, and this is probably the most important feature of it, that the President is perfectly willing to submit the question of jurisdiction to the Geneva Tribunal itself for decision, and the British Government is assured that the President is far more anxious that the international question involved in these claims should be forever settled by this tribunal, and thus removed from the arena of discussion and dispute, than he is to obtain any verdict of exemplary damages. It is confidently anticipated here that the reception of this reply will have a very mollifying influence on public sentiment there, and yet there is nothing whatever in it that indicates in the least any receding from the position assumed at the outset. There are many people here who do not believe the Treaty of Washington a thing of the past by any means.

Summing-up of the British Case.

The London papers print copious extracts from the English case in respect of the *Alabama* claims. The Government present a concise summary of their facts and arguments as follows:

"Her Britannic Majesty's Government has now stated, for the information of the arbitrators, the principal facts which it believes to be material to a just adjudication on the claims urged on the part of the United States. In so doing, Her Majesty's Government has been under the unavoidable disadvantage of having to meet a case which has not yet been presented. When that shall have been done, and the claims of the United States shall have been clearly ascertained, Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of the opportunity which it will have, under article 4 of the treaty, to submit to the tribunal such additional or more ample statement of facts as may then appear to be necessary. It forbears also, until a comparison of the cases submitted on both sides shall have shown what points are really in dispute between the two Governments, to enter into argument in support of its own position, and will for the present content itself with placing before the tribunal the considerations which follow.

That vessels should, under whatever circumstances, have been procured from British ports for warlike use, and employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, (Great Britain herself being neutral,) has been a subject of displeasure and regret to Her Britannic Majesty's Government. This regret is not removed by the facts—material as they undoubtedly are to a just appreciation of the question—that the vessels were obtained by means of artifice and concealment, which defeated the vigilance of the officers of the Government; that all of them, when they respectively departed from Her Majesty's dominions, were wholly unarmed, and some of them constructed as mere merchant ships, without any special adaptation for war; that they were few in number; and that the persons who gained possession and control of them, and by whom they were used for war, were themselves, as the Government of the United States has never ceased to maintain, American citizens. Circumstances such as these must greatly affect, in the judgment of any impartial person, the question as to the responsibility of the neutral Government; yet it is nevertheless true that the acts themselves, (being such as, if done or authorized by the neutral Government, would have compromised its neutrality,) had an inevitable tendency to disturb its relations with the belligerent against whom they were directed. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, has not hesitated to express its regret, frankly and publicly, to the Government of the United States, and has permitted the expression of it to be placed on record in the treaty which has been concluded between the two Powers.

But the Government of the United States insists that it is entitled to satisfaction in money for claims which it asserts have arisen out of acts of these vessels—that is, out of operations of war carried on, by means of them, by the persons in possession of them for the time being. It is manifest that this contention is one which Her Britannic Majesty's Government, although animated by the most friendly feelings toward the United States, could not, with due regard to its own rights and those of neutral nations in general, consent to acknowledge, not believing it to be just. It is a claim of strict right, and can be supported only by clearly establishing that an international duty owed by Great Britain to the United States has been violated by Great Britain, and by showing further that an appreciable injury has accrued directly from this cause to the United States, for which Great Britain ought in justice to make reparation in money. It is for the Government of the United States, then, to substantiate these positions, to specify clearly the international duty or duties on which it relies, and to prove the violation of which it complains.

A charge of injurious negligence on the part of a sovereign Government in the exercise of any of the powers of sovereignty needs to be sustained on strong and solid grounds. Every sovereign Government claims the right to be independent of external scrutiny or interference in its exercise of these powers; and the general assumption that they are exercised with good faith and reasonable care and that laws are fairly and properly administered—an assumption without which peace and friendly intercourse could not exist among nations—ought to subsist until it has been displaced by proof to the contrary. It is not enough to suggest or prove that a Government in the exercise of reasonable judgment on some question of fact or law, and using the means of information at its command, has formed and acted on an opinion from which another Government dissents or can induce an arbitrator to dissent. Still less is it sufficient to show that a judgment pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, and acted upon by the Executive, was tainted with error. An administrative act founded on error, or an erroneous judgment of a Court, may, indeed, under some circumstances, found a claim to compensation on behalf of a person or Government injured by the act or judgment. But a charge of negligence brought against a Government cannot be supported on such grounds. Nor is it enough to suggest or prove some defect of judgment or penetration, or somewhat less than the utmost possible promptitude and celerity of action, on the part of an officer of the Government in the execution of his official duties. To found on this alone a claim to compensation, as for a breach of international duty, would be to exact in international affairs a perfection of administration which few Governments or none attain in fact, or could reasonably hope to attain, in their domestic concerns; it would set up an impracticable and therefore unjust and fallacious standard, would give occasion to incessant and unreasonable complaints, and render the situation of neutrals intolerable. Nor, again, is a nation to be held responsible for a delay or omission occasioned by mere accident, and not by the want of reasonable foresight or care. Lastly, it is not sufficient to show that an act had been done which it was the duty of the Government to endeavor to prevent. It is necessary to allege and to prove that there has been a failure to use, for the prevention of an act which the Government was bound to endeavor to prevent, such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns, and may reasonably be expected to exert in matters of international interest and obligation. These considerations apply with especial force to nations which are in the enjoyment of free institutions, and in which the Government is bound to obey and cannot dispense with the laws.

If the tribunal should come to the conclusion that Great Britain has incurred any liability to the United States, the question will then arise what should be deemed the just measure and extent of that liability. Her Britannic Majesty's Government abstains at present from entering into that question, and will reserve such observations as may be fitly offered in relation to it on the part of Great Britain to a later stage of the proceedings. Here it is sufficient to remark that a claim on the part of a belligerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned by any of the ordinary operations of war, on the plea that these operations were assisted or facilitated by negligence on the part of the neutral Government, is one which involves grave considerations and requires to be weighed with the utmost care. Losses of which such negligence is the direct and proximate cause (and it is in respect of such only that compensation could justly be awarded) are commonly not easy to separate from those springing from other causes. Success in warlike operations is generally due not only to the force possessed, but to the skill and courage exerted, by the successful combatant. If claims of this nature were to be freely admitted, a belligerent might demand to be admitted by the neutral against consequences fairly attributable, in part or altogether, not to the fault of the latter but to his own want of capacity and enterprise. Her Majesty's Government has been compelled to point out that in respect of the vessels to which the foregoing statement relates there was, on the part of the Government of the United States or its officers, an extraordinary remissness in using the naval forces at their disposal, and that if ordinary activity had been exerted in the endeavor to intercept and capture these vessels, the losses of which the United States now complain would probably have been in great measure averted. It cannot be consistent with any reasonable view of international obligations that a belligerent State, alleging itself to be aggrieved by some imputed negligence of a neutral Government, should on that account claim indemnity from the neutral for losses in the course of warlike operations which it has not actively and diligently exerted itself to prevent or arrest.

It was the constant aim of Her Britannic Majesty's Government throughout the war to observe with fidelity and exactness the obligations, and to maintain unimpaired the rights, which the law and practice of nations have assigned to neutral Powers. In upholding those rights all the nations of the world are interested; and it was the duty of Great Britain as a maritime Power of the first order, brought by circumstances into closer contact with the war than any other State, to resist on the one hand any encroachment on them, and to abstain on the other from any attempt to extend them beyond the just and expedient limits traced out by international law. Her Majesty's Government has given the best proof of its sincerity in these respects, as well as its earnest desire to promote the pacific and amicable settlement of international differences, by proposing and agreeing to refer to the judgment of impartial arbitrators the question whether, in the matter complained of by the United States, it has failed to discharge any international duty. In deciding on the questions submitted to it the tribunal will be called upon to apply to them principles and considerations of wide application, not confined to maritime neutrality, nor to the acts and conduct of maritime nations alone. Great Britain is prepared to accept the award, whether favorable or unfavorable to her. She desires only that it shall be just. She claims only that it shall be founded on a true and equitable interpretation of the law of nations, and on principles which she herself and all other Powers may be satisfied, whether as neutral or as belligerent, to acknowledge and abide by in time to come.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Assailant Disarmed by Her Faithful Scotch Groom, John Brown—O'Connor and His Relatives.

London, March 1.—The assault upon Queen Victoria yesterday by the man O'Connor is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the morning journals. They draw a comparison between the act of this one individual and the immense demonstration of loyalty made by the entire populace of London, as well as other demonstrations throughout the United Kingdom, on Tuesday last. Previous to his attack on Her Majesty O'Connor scaled the iron railing ten feet in height, which surround the Court-yard at Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen he first saw Lady Churchill, lady in waiting, who was riding with Her Majesty, and was about to assault her, but he soon discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen. Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse and arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner was handed over to the authorities. The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English and belong to the Protestant Church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly act.

Examination of O'Connor at Bow-Street—Prince Leopold, Col. Hardinge and John Brown Testify to the Assault.

London, March 1—Evening.—The assailant of the Queen was brought before the Police Magistrates at Bow-street, at noon today, for examination. The Court room and all its approaches were densely crowded. The prisoner presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and today was quiet and unassuming in manner. He made no attempt at bravado, and listened quietly to the testimony, without seeking to interrupt or contradict the witnesses. On being interrogated by the Magistrate he stated that his full name was Arthur O'Connor, that he was born in England, but that his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that his grandfather was the well-known Feargus O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Chartist movement. John Brown, Her Majesty's groom, Col. Hardinge, equerry to the Queen, and Prince Leopold testified to the circumstances of the assault, of which they were eye-witnesses. Their statements do not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed to the Associated Press. One of the policemen into whose custody O'Connor was delivered, swore that the prisoner said the reason he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken; that he repeatedly exclaimed, "I wish to God I had succeeded!" that he avowed he had intended to present the petition for a Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, when she was surrounded by her Ministers; that he then had pen and ink ready for her to sign the document with; that he would have made the attempt, but the crowd was so great that he could not get near Her Majesty. Two papers found on the prisoner when he was seized were produced in Court and read. One, pardoning all the Fenian convicts, is in substance as follows:

I, Victoria, Queen, by grace of God, &c., make the following declaration:

Whereas, there are now confined in various prisons throughout the Kingdom a number of Irishmen, known as celebrated Fenians; Whereas, they were imprisoned with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the crown and to weaken and destroy my power; Whereas, sympathizers with these men have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding, they are still unliberated, now, I, Victoria, Queen, &c., do grant full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner unconditionally, and notwithstanding this my agreement is made under fear of my life, I will not depart therefrom.

This is dated Feb. 22, 1872. The other document is a commutation in advance of the punishment of the prisoner for his present act from hanging to shooting, and is dated Feb. 27. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, and taken back to jail under a strong guard. It is evident that the papers found on the prisoners are his own work, and the impression of all who heard them read is that they are the product of a deranged mind. The Queen left Buckingham Palace today for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

The Queen to Visit Germany—A Public Expression of her Sense of Tuesday's Demonstration.

London, March 1.—Her Majesty's proposed visit to Germany will be of two weeks' duration. It is now stated that the Prince of Wales will go to the south of France instead of to the Italian lakes. A special dispatch from Paris says he is expected to arrive in that city on Sunday next en route to Nice. The Queen has written a letter to Prime Minister Gladstone, saying she is anxious to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception that she and her dear children met on Tuesday from millions of her subjects; words are too weak for her to convey how deeply she was touched and gratified by the immense enthusiasm and affection of all, from highest to lowest. She returns her heartfelt thanks to the whole nation, and declares that she herself and all the members of her family will ever affectionately remember the day of thanksgiving.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The New-Jersey Legislature is adjourned till Monday night.

The American fleet sailed from Nice on the 26th for Cannes.

George A. Thrall was convicted of counterfeiting at Monroe, Wis., yesterday.

The supplement to the charter of Hoboken is postponed till Friday.

The Methodist Conference of St. Louis District is in session at Kansas City, Mo.

The corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce in Chicago was laid yesterday.

Chaplain J. G. Wallace is detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered home.

The residence of Col. James Laing, of Passadumkeag, Me., was burned on Thursday.

Snow fell all yesterday afternoon in Vicksburg, Miss., and in Jackson all day.

The Utica *Herald*, ever an excellent newspaper, has been enlarged to thirty-two columns.

At the Republican caucus in Lewiston, Me., last night, David Cowan was nominated for Mayor.

Hon. E. F. Pillsbury addressed the Democracy at Lancaster, N. H., last night, on the political issues of the day.

Gen. Sickles and Senator Patterson will speak at Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday evening.

A decree has been issued in Spain for the formation of eighty provincial battalions of infantry.

The steam-ship *Japan* yesterday carried out from San Francisco $1,433,000 in specie, for China.

A. J. La Fontaine, one of the oldest job-printers in California, dropped dead yesterday in San Francisco.

Buffalo business men and citizens generally want to build a railroad to Titusville, Penn.

W. S. Rundlett's house, at Charleston, Me., was burned on Tuesday, with all the contents.

President Grant is expected in Philadelphia on Thursday next, to remain until the following Monday.

The Principal of one of the public schools of St. Louis was fined $15 and costs, on Tuesday, for assaulting one of his pupils.

Many invalids are going South from Eastern Massachusetts, to avoid the bleak weather of Spring.

Lieut. Wm. R. Rhoodes is detached from the *Powhattan*, and is ordered to special duty with Commander Crosman.

The Missouri Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment have been instructed to give St. Louis three Representatives.

Nelson Walker, a colored lawyer, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Nashville, yesterday.

The New Jersey Legislature did not sit yesterday. The local option bills in New Jersey have been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has requested the New-York brokers to put their views on the tax on bankers in writing.

Henry A. Joy, who was injured in an accident on the North Missouri Railroad, has brought suit for $15,000 damages.

The *American Register*, announcing the death at Genoa of Mrs. Grinnell, states that Mr. Grinnell's health is failing.

The wife of E. T. Hayes, of Norwich, N. Y., was fatally burned yesterday morning, her clothing taking fire from a stove.

Charles Leiber was, yesterday, in Louisville, sentenced to be hanged May 11 for the murder of Charles Germawein.

William Tull, the Short Line baggage-master, injured in the recent accident, died last night.

Emma Johnson attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil yesterday, in St. Louis, and was burned to death.

The Pioneer Grant Club of New-Orleans, the oldest Grant Club in the Union, has been reorganized with 190 members.

A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, to protest against the Parks Regulation bill.

Mary Smith, eighty-two years of age, was burned to death in her residence on the Schenectady turnpike, near Albany.

Col. Simeon Johnson, a prominent lawyer, and, years ago, editor of the Washington *Union*, died suddenly yesterday in that city.

The dwelling and outbuildings of Nelson Tompkins, at Poughkeepsie, were burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000.

Dr. John C. Everson was thrown from a carriage in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

A citizen of Newport, R. I., is reported to have left the bulk of his property, estimated at $50,000, to the worthy poor of that city.

The time of holding the Texas Republican State Convention has been changed from the second Tuesday in June to Tuesday, May 7.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, yesterday, commenced the examination of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Gen. Geo. C. McKee, of Mississippi, addressed a Republican meeting at Nashua, N. H., last night.

Rev. Wm. H. Day, for thirty-five years connected with the "Bethel Mission," Cleveland, Ohio, died on Thursday.

About 2,000 oil men assembled in Oil City, Penn., yesterday, in opposition to a company which proposes to monopolize the entire oil trade.

Gen. Sherman and party had a special audience with King Victor Emmanuel at Naples on Thursday, and afterward attended a military review by royal invitation.

A grand ball was given at the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, on Thursday night, attended by the Emperor and the Archdukes in German uniform.

Mr. Gibbons, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a Baronet, and the honor of Knighthood has been conferred upon Sheriffs Bennett and Trescott.

A bill was introduced in the New-Jersey House, yesterday, requiring railroad companies chartered by the State to have commutation tickets on sale in the State.

Admiral Goldsboro, President, and the other officers of the Court-martial recently in session at Norfolk, Va., have gone to Washington, where the sessions will be resumed.

Mr. Greeley gave a concise account of the formation and experience of the Union Colony, in Colorado, last night in Philadelphia, before the National Bureau of Migration.

Harvey H. Byrne, late District-Attorney of San Francisco, a native of New-York City, and for many years a prominent lawyer in California, died there yesterday.

A grand banquet has been tendered to Lord Northbrook at Winchester, his home, to take place on the 9th inst., the eve of his expected departure for India.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruits has been ordered to send all available colored recruits to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

A premature explosion in the central shaft in the Hoosac Tunnel, on Thursday afternoon, badly injured four workmen, one of them probably fatally.

James Falkner, of Delaware Village, Ohio, jumped from a Central Railroad train in motion near Albany, on Thursday, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Henry Miller fell from a second-story window in Philadelphia, yesterday, with a kettle of boiling oil in his hand. He was shockingly scalded and died soon afterward.

Col. Robert H. Nugen, who represented the Sixteenth Ohio District in the Thirty-seventh Congress, died at his home in Tuscarawas County, that State, on Wednesday, aged 63 years.

The Southern Baptist Educational Con-Convention assembled in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. Nearly all the Southern States were represented. The chief purpose is to establish a university.

Dr. Gideon L. Soule, for upward of half a century connected with Phillips' Exeter Academy, is ill and unable to attend to his duties. It is thought, however, that the illness will be but temporary.

An abandoned vessel passed Milwaukee on Thursday, and was overhauled by wreckers and anchored. She is the *Lew Higby*, and is supposed to have got fast in the ice and been left by the crew.

The President has nominated to the Senate Henry P. Farrow to be Attorney for Georgia; Wm. F. Sanders, Attorney for Montana; James Bell, Local Appraiser of Merchandise at San Francisco.

The London *Lancet* gives the number of of casualties, on Tuesday, by the falling of stands and moving of the great mass of people at the Thanksgiving demonstration, at 229, two of which only resulted fatally.

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday resolved to request their national Representatives to influence the passage of a measure authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners by the President and two by the Governor to examine and report the claims paid by the State or any county in it for the support of the Federal forces during the war.

A Massachusetts swindler has been detected in obtaining money under false pretenses, his method being to send circulars offering for sale a book which he led his dupes to suppose was a publication of an immoral character.

Willis Williamson, a farmer near Muncie, Ind., followed his daughter to Dalesville, where she had gone to marry one Landry, and cut her throat, killing her instantly. He then shot himself twice in the mouth, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

The Rondout *Freeman* records the recent marriage of a couple, each seventy-nine years old, in Downsville, Delaware County, who have loved each other from childhood, but have been separated by malign fate, and have not even met, until recently, for many years.

The statue of Israel Putnam, in the public park of Hartford, is to be of bronze and of heroic size. The bequest of the late Judge Joseph P. Allyn was $5,000, and the additional amount necessary for the statue is to be contributed by Hon. T. M. Allyn.

The Grand Duke Alexis celebrated the anniversary of his father's accession to the throne of Russia, when on board the flag-ship today, at Havana. In the evening, a dinner will be given to Captain-General Valmaseda and about forty others.

The following are the latest stock quotations from San Francisco; Nevada, $25; Overman, $48; Ophir, $57 50; Yellow Jacket, $67; Ely, $127; Eureka Consolidated, $25; Savage, $217 50; Gould & Curry, $185; Chollar, $57; Crown Point, $700, and Imperial, $90.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $1,600,000 three per cent. temporary loan certificates of the denominations of $5,000 each, from Nos. 3,415 to 3,519, and $1,000 each, from Nos. 3,349 to 3,495, on which interest will cease April 30.

The Republicans of Manchester, N. H., had a grand rally at Music Hall last night. B. P. Cilley presided. Addresses were made by Gen. Corbin, of South Carolina, on the Kuklux, and Ex-Gov. Harriman in defense of the Republican Party and the Administration.

Philadelphia says that the capital of Pennsylvania ought no longer to remain in a small and remote interior town like Harrisburg, but should be removed at once to Philadelphia, because of its superior hotel accommodations, its healthiness, its many and varied amusements, and its larger social attractions.

The citizens of Portland, Me., opposed to the Ogdensburg Railroad loan and to the re-election of Mayor Kingsbury, have nominated Andrew T. Morgan, Kingsbury's opponent in the Republican caucus for Mayor. The Democrats nominated subordinate City officers last night.

The workingmen held a meeting in National Hall, Philadelphia, last night, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries. Addresses advocating protection were made by O'Donovan Rossa, Gen. Thos. F. Bourke, Capt. Augustine Costello, E. L. Coates and others.

WILLIAM B. STOKES.

His Trial Before Judge Cartter Ended—He Pays His Fine of $1,500.

Washington, March 1.—In the Criminal Court, before Judge Cartter, this morning, Mr. William B. Stokes, convicted of having received money for prosecuting claims against the Government while he was a Representative in Congress, appeared on the opening of the Court with his counsel, who stated that Gen. Stokes had come into Court to subject himself to such penalty as the Court saw fit to impose. Judge Cartter said: "Gen. Stokes, the Court has come to the conclusion to impose on you a penalty of $1,500 and the costs of the prosecution. I have been governed in my action by several considerations—among them your uniform good character, your advanced age, and the request of men of all parties in your State that your punishment should be light. It is unnecessary to a person of your intelligence to say more." Mr. Stokes thereupon paid the amount and departed. A wrong impression seems to have gone forth that the recent conviction in the Criminal Court was under the indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Stokes was tried under the act of 1853, charging him with having received money while a Representative in Congress for prosecuting a claim against the Government, and the jury failed to agree. The second trial was under the same indictment, and he having been convicted and paid the penalty, this series of cases are ended, the Government abandoning the others.

Another Stage-Coach Murder by Apaches.

San Francisco, March 1.—A dispatch from Wickenburg, Arizona, says the Apaches attacked two trains between that place and Phoenix, and murdered Samuel Cullember and Thos. Harris. At Martinez Ranche they ran off the stock and plundered the station of all movables. Cullember and Harris were employes of the Stage Company. The station is but four miles south of Camp Date Creek, where are posted three companies of regular troops, two companies of infantry and one of cavalry. The ranche is distant about twenty-five miles from the scene of the Wickenburg stage massacre, where Loring was killed.

Wisconsin Repudiates the One-Term Principle—Apportionment.

Madison, Wis., March 1.—The Assembly was occupied last night and this morning in discussing resolutions indorsing Mr. Sumner's one-term amendment to the United States Constitution. The whole subject was finally tabled, the vote standing 49 to 38—absent or not voting, 13. The Senate passed the Apportionment bill by a strict party vote; and also agreed to the amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five.

Charges Against Police Officers.

Roundsman Patrick Murphy, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was complained of by Capt. Hedden, before the Police Commissioners, yesterday, for keeping and training a dog for the avowed purpose of fighting other dogs, and that on the 12th ult. the Roundsman, accompanied by one Wm. McMahon, went to the liquor-store of Henry & Wm. Niebuhr, in the Boulevard, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, and there arranged a fight between his dog and another animal. The Roundsman admitted that he owned the dog, but did not keep him for fighting purposes. He was not present during the fight, nor had he any knowledge of it until some time afterward. The dog had been taken from his back yard on the 6th of February, and was not returned until the 13th of that month.

Police Surgeon Samuel H. Orton, of the Second Surgical District, was brought before the Commissioners, charged with having on the 15th ult., ordered John H. Duggan, alias C. V. Dellan, to the Tombs instead of to the hospital, as the man was then in a dying condition. The case was referred to the Board for their consideration.

Commuters on the New-Haven Road in Council.

The patrons of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, commuters and transient travelers residing in Rye and the adjacent towns along the line of the road, assembled in strong force at Wells Hall, Port Chester, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration sundry alleged grievances in regard to the lack of facilities of communication to and from the City of New-York and exorbitant rates of fare. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the grievances complained of were adopted, and a committee of ten, to act in concert with other committees, was appointed.

Death of a Retired Harvard Professor.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 1.

Mr. Daniel Treadwell, a well-known scientific gentleman living in Cambridge, died on Tuesday, at eighty years of age. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1791. He possessed great inventive genius, and early began to put it to practical use. He commenced by making wooden screws, and afterward constructed the first printing-press whose motive-power was other than human. In 1825 he made a survey for bringing water into Boston; in 1826 he invented a system of railroad turnouts, by which means trains could be run each way over a single line of track; in 1829 he invented machines for the spinning of hemp, which have not yet passed into disuse. He was very successful in casting heavy ordnance of iron and steel, in anticipation of the famous Armstrong gun. For eleven years—from 1834 to 1845—he was Rumford Professor in Harvard University, and through his whole life he did much to advance the cause of science and art throughout the world.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Orleans Princes Reinstated in the French Service.

Fall of an Occupied Building in Frankfort, Germany.

Fourteen Bodies Already Taken from the Ruins.

Valmaseda Proposes to Bribe the Cubans to Surrender.

Two Children Burned to Death Near Scranton.

FRANCE.

The State of Siege at Paris—Their Naval and Military Rank Restored to the Orleans Princes—Ladmirault and the Rappel.

Paris, March 1.—Marshal Canrobert has arrived here. The raising of the state of siege will not be reagitated at present in the Assembly. The Prince de Joinville has been reinstated in his rank as Admiral in the navy, and the Duke d'Aumale in his military rank as General. The Committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes. Gen. Ladmirault threatens to resign his office as Governor of Paris, because the *Rappel* newspaper has been permitted to reappear.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Building in Frankfort, Germany—Fourteen Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

Frankfort, March 1.—A shocking accident occurred in this city this morning. A building, in which a large number of persons resided, fell, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been been taken from the *débris*, and a large force of men is yet engaged in searching for the bodies of other victims.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's New Project for Suppressing the Insurrection—Execution of Col. Calixo Piedra.

Havana, March 1.—The journals publish the following decree issued by Captain-General Valmaseda, and dated at Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 1: A white male or female, or a free colored male or female, who will bring in twenty-five free or slave negroes now roaming in the mountains to head-quarters, will receive a full pardon and $600 reward. A male or female negro slave, who will bring in twenty-five negroes from the insurrectionary districts, will receive their freedom; if bringing in a number with arms, $17 will be paid for each negro so brought. Parties unable to bring in the required number, but who will bring in some, will receive a pardon, and the value of their services will be taken into consideration in the matter of recompense.

The Spanish troops captured and executed, near Canto del Embarcadepo, the Cuban Colonel, Calixto Piedra, and Capt. Landelino Perez. A heavy engagement is reported to have taken place in the Torro Mountains, in which the Spaniards were victorious.

UTAH.

The Mormon Constitutional Convention's Work Nearly Done.

Salt Lake City, March 1.—The labors of the Convention are drawing to a close. The articles of the constitution relative to the Executive and Judicial Departments, impeachment and removal from office, corporations, finances, the State Department, taxation, education, militia, public institutions, boundary, &c., were adopted. The Committee favored the boundaries for the future State which are provided for in Sargent's bill, taking in portions of Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, all of which formerly belonged to Utah. After discussion the Convention finally consented to retain the present boundaries of the Territory. The other articles will be adopted tomorrow and the Convention is likely to adjourn in order to give the members a chance to put in their crops. The work of the Convention is regarded as a farce by the Gentiles, and a mere scheme to evade prosecutions of Mormon officials and secure to the Church the control of the Courts, and the persons and property of Non-Mormons.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A Little Boy and Girl Asleep in a Burning House, and the Mother Absent.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Scranton, Penn., March 1.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning two small children were burned at Dunmore, a borough adjoining this city, a boy of four and a girl of two years. They were the children of Patrick Walsh. The mother was away from the house for milk when the fire was discovered, and the children were fast asleep in bed. The building was enveloped in flames before the arrival of assistance, and it was too late to rescue the little ones. The cries of the grief-stricken mother arose about the roaring of the fire, and it was with greatest difficulty she was prevented from rushing into the flames after her children.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

A Burst on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Two Men Wounded—Narrow Escape of the Engineer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Scranton, Penn., March 1.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western locomotive Tobyhanna, No. 14, exploded with a loud report at 11 o'clock this morning, while drawing a train of coal-cars through the Luzerne cut, one mile and a half from the depot in this city. The engine is a complete wreck, having been blown into a thousand fragments. The fireman and a brakeman were badly injured—the latter is not expected to recover. The engineer escaped injury, but how is a mystery. The brakeman, John Nelany, was buried in the *débris*, and it took considerable time to extricate him. He is now at his boarding-house in Hyde Park.

RAILROAD STRIKE.

Railroad Hands on Long Island Threatening Serious Trouble.

Northport, L. I., March 1.—The laborers on the Northport section of the Smithtown and Northport Railroad have made a blustering demand for increase of pay, and on refusal became demonstrative and used threats. This morning the question was again mooted, and any advance in the rates of payment being firmly refused, forty out a gang of sixty men "threw up their hats" and left work. The remaining twenty, however, desired to continue at their work, till the end of the week at least, but the majority would permit of no "dallying," and the obstreperous minority were driven from the works by stones and pieces of rail, which bruised and cut the men very much. To-morrow the rebellious gang is to be paid off and a new gang is to be at once engaged, with which, including those forced from their work, the contractor, Francis Sampica, determines to carry on the work. The old strikers say the work shall not proceed until their demands have been complied with, and if the employer remains firm to his purpose the authorities anticipate trouble, if not bloodshed.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation. He said that as his name had been mentioned more than once in connection with membership of the Special Committee, provided for yesterday, to investigate the sales of arms at the War Department, and also as the possible Chairman of the Committee, he would now state that his health was in such a condition as not to admit of his serving on the Committee.

SENATOR SARGENT.

The Vice-President presented the credentials of the Hon. A. A. SARGENT, Senator elect from California, which were read and laid on the table.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that if the bill for the repeal of duty on tea and coffee should pass, there was no expectation that it would take effect before the 1st of July.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition against a reduction of duties. Mr. COLE reported the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments, and Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain the amount equitably due to JOHN P. HALE, late Minister to Spain.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution asking the President to send the Senate a copy of the instructions given to the District-Attorney relative to the prosecution of New-York merchants for giving gratuities to Custom-house officials.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether he had not read the correspondence on the subject in the papers.

Mr. BAYARD had seen the letters, but he wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said there was no reason why the men who violated the law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD—It was not a question of exempting anybody from punishment. The question was whether the main channel by which abuses could be discovered should be closed. Why should not the President wait until the Committee should have reported?

Mr. COLE called for the regular order, which brought up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the resolution went over.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for reporting and printing the debates of Congress, and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. This bill, renewing the old contract until the end of the present Congress, with an amendment providing for a less costly index, was passed.

THE SALE OF ARMS AGAIN.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Vice-President should be authorized to appoint the Committee to investigate the alleged sale of arms to French agents. The Vice-President declining, Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution naming the following Senators as members of the Committee: Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan. He said that in the resolution, as he had drawn it at first, Mr. SUMNER was named as the Chairman, but in view of his declination, he had substituted Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. SHERMAN asked to be excused.

Mr. TRUMBULL—It seems to me, Mr. President, that one of the Senators who took part in bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate ought to be on this Committee. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) or the Senator from Missouri (SCHURZ) ought to be upon it also.

Mr. CAMERON said he would prefer that the Committee should be organized as he had proposed, and reminded Mr. TRUMBULL that he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had been the first to suggest that it would be improper for either Mr. SUMNER or Mr. SCHURZ to serve on the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL—As Mr. CAMERON had expressed his willingness that Mr. SUMNER should be Chairman of the Committee, and as that Senator had declined to serve, there seemed to be no reason why the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) should not be a member of the Committee, especially when two or three Senators who had opposed the investigation were to be upon it. Besides either of these two Senators, as a member of the Committee, could take part in the main investigation relating to the sales of arms, and could withdraw from active service when the Committee came to the inquiry affecting himself.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, the Senator who if named as Chairman (Mr. HAMLIN) has used his strongest possible language on this subject. I will not quote his language; it was hardly Parliamentary; and yet this inquiry is to be under his guidance. Under the circumstances, I think it the least the Senate can do is to give a place on the Committee to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ.)

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States, but providing that they shall be paid no compensation except out of the money and property so secured. The amendment proposing to abolish the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., was rejected.

Mr. SPENCER moved that when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn to Monday. Objection was made to this, and

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to go into Executive Session. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was not surprised to see the opponents of the Republican Party, with their leader, the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) voting solidly to adjourn to Monday. Having kept the Senate from its legitimate business for several weeks, they wished to waste more time now, so that the business of the country might be still further neglected, and the Republican Party injured. The Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) having already set forth the beauties of the Cincinnati platform, he probably wished to have to-morrow to prepare himself for another effort of the same character next week, for it was clear that he and his Democratic allies wanted to waste as much time as possible.

After further discussion, Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to go into Executive session, which was carried at 4:25 P. M., and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented a petition of merchants of Boston and New-York in favor of equalizing the tax on plug, chewing and smoking tobacco.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for publishing the debates and proceedings of Congress, and gave notice that he would call it up for action on Wednesday next. The bill provides for making a contract for the work from the 4th of March, 1872, till the expiration of the present Congress, or, if the Committee on Printing deem it advisable, till the 4th of March, 1875, and to make other provision for an additional term of four years. The reports are after the 4th of March, 1873, to be printed daily in quarto form. If a satisfactory contract cannot be made, then a contract is to be made for the reporting alone, and the printing is to be done at the Government printing-office, or contracts can be made for reporting, printing and binding separately. Provision may be made for condensing and abridging the reports.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The bill for the extension of the Wisconsin Railroad land grants came up on Mr. HOLMAN'S motion to reconsider the vote, referring it with instructions to the Committee on Public Lands, to lay that motion on the table, the Parliamentary plan of making it a finality.

Mr. ELDRIDGE wanted the bill to be referred, with the right of the Committee to report back at any time next week after Monday.

Mr. KILLENGER offered additional instructions requiring the Committee to report a provision for the exclusive use of American iron on the proposed road.

Mr. COX objected.

Mr. KILLENGER objected to the amendment.

Mr. DAWES—Is there any modification of the arrangement made the other day alluding to a coalition between the Protectionists and the Free-traders on the subject of tea and coffee?

Mr. MERCUR—Not any.

Mr. COX—This is a perfect commentary on the absurdity of the votes given against my resolution the other day to reduce the duty on pig-iron to $5 a ton, and I am glad that the Committee of Ways and Means are beginning to find out "ways that are dark," &c. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD—I appeal to my colleague, (Mr. KILLENGER,) to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COX—(Jubilantly.) Ha, ha!

Mr. SCOFIELD—(Seriously.) It will bring the whole tariff question in which Pennsylvania is so much interested into ridicule.

Mr. COX—Properly so.

Mr. WOOD—All of it.

After further discussion, the Speaker stated the proposition to be that the bill be referred, with instructions, to the Committee on Public Lands, with the right of that Committee to report back at any time next week after Monday, and that the bill, when reported shall be open to debate and amendments. He asked whether there was any objection.

No objection was made, and it was so ordered.

The instructions are that the bill shall be amended so as to grant to the State of Wisconsin all the lands specified which would enure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws, by any location of its road, if this grant were not renewed, and to limit the grant to such legislation as might be taken by the Northern Pacific railroad; also, providing that the act shall not be construed to enlarge the grant of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to authorize the Company to select lands elsewhere, in lieu of any lands specified in this bill; also, that the extent of this grant shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General; also, that coal-lands be excluded from the grant.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the Attorney General for information as to the action and bribery of the Federal Grand Jury at Austin, Texas.

Mr. COX objected on account of the absence of one of Mr. CLARK'S colleagues, who was involved in the matter. On motion of Mr. BROOKS, of New York, the Senate amendment to the House bill, removing the stamp duty on canned fruits, &c., was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

REPORTS.

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a more effective system of Quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts, authorizing the detail of one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or post on the Gulf of Mexico that is subject or liable to the invasion of yellow fever and to confer with the local authorities with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and to make a detailed report to the Secretary of War. The bill was passed without discussion.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House at 2¼ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. There was much discussion in the progress of the bill, principally on the improvement and extension of the Capitol grounds, and on the utility and cost of the storm signal service. So much was said in favor of the signal service that Mr. FARNSWORTH, who made an antagonistic amendment, withdrew it, remarking that babies would soon be weaned according to these signals. The Committee rose without disposing of the bill.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to extend an invitation to the Japanese Embassy to visit the House of Representatives at such time as should be convenient to the Embassy, and consistent with public business. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the leasing, to the City of Buffalo, of Government lands lying on the Niagara River and Lake Erie. Passed.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report the cost of printing the several volumes of *Clarence King's Geological Explorations*; and whether the same may not be printed at less cost. Agreed to. The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned. To-morrow's session is to be for general debate only.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER CAUGHT.

An Ingenious Attempt to Defraud Jay Cooke & Co. of $130,000—Particulars of the Case—Arrest of the Offender—Another Charge against Him.

On the 1st of February a fashionably-attired young man of prepossessing appearance and elegant manners called at the banking-house of JAY COOKE & Co., at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and introduced himself as Mr. J. H. KENNEY, a lawyer occupying an office in the National Trust Company Building at the corner of Warren-street and Broadway. He represented himself as the executor of a large estate in Jersey City, which he was engaged in settling up. Necessarily he had on hand a large amount of surplus cash which he was anxious to invest, and had determined to purchase therewith five-twenty United States bonds. The stranger was introduced to the manager of the Government Department, and after a short conversation, in which he displayed great knowledge of financial matters, he ordered $130,000 in five-twenty coupon bonds, which were to be delivered to him at his office that afternoon, and for which he stipulated to pay with a certified check on the National Park Bank, for $143,000, the price of the bonds with the premiums added. Completely taken in by the address of the stranger, the managers of JAY COOKE & Co. proceeded forthwith to make up the necessary amount of bonds, to be delivered to Mr. KENNEY, as per his munificent order.

In the meantime Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, of the Central Office, received information that a gigantic forgery was to be perpetrated on that day on some Wall-street house, but which firm was to be made the victim they were not informed. The whole *modus operandi* of the transaction was revealed to the detectives, and discloses one of the most cleverly-planned frauds that has ever been attempted in this city, and which, but for the information obtained by the detectives, would, no doubt, have proved successful. The plan in detail, as related by the detectives, is as follows:

A man was to call at some prominent banking-house, and order a large amount in bonds, ascertaining the exact price of the securities, which were to be paid for with a certified check on the National Park Bank. The bonds were to be sent to an office designated by the purchaser. (Just the programme which was carried out by KENNEY.) A messenger would be sent with the bonds, and on arriving at the office designated, would be requested to wait a moment until a check for the amount could be made. The swindler would have at this time two checks in the lining of his hat, viz.: one for $250, a genuine check, (he leaving that amount on deposit at that bank,) and a worthless check for the full amount of the bonds with a forged certification, which was to be used to dupe the messenger. After making the forged check, which was for the larger amount, the operator was to suggest to the messenger to proceed with him to the bank to witness the certification of the check. On arriving at the bank the operator would produce the genuine check, already referred to, for $250, and without allowing the messenger to see it hand it in to the paying-teller for certification. The check being genuine would be of course certified and returned to the swindler, who would place it again in his hat and suggest a return to the office for the purpose of transferring the bonds. Of course, the messenger believing that the check which he had just seen certified was for the whole amount, would return to the office, and on handing over the bonds would receive in return the worthless check with the forged certification.

It will at once be seen how ingeniously this scheme was planned, and how easy of successful accomplishment. But the best laid plans often fail, and it was so in this instance. Messrs. ELDER and MACDOUGAL, on receiving the information of this clever scheme of fraud, at once visited several of the largest banking-houses in Wall-street, and warned them against the machinations of the swindlers, who they feared had already commenced operations. On visiting JAY COOKE & CO.'S establishment their fears were confirmed when they learned of the large order which had been left by KENNEY. They were, however, in time to frustrate the scheme, as the messenger had not started with the bonds. For the purpose of capturing the adroit swindler the messenger was instructed how to act, and followed by detectives started on his errand. The conspirators had, however, become alarmed in some way, for on arriving at the office designated by KENNEY, no person was found there who knew anything about the transaction. Thus the detectives found themselves baffled. They had, however, obtained an accurate description of the swindler, and kept a sharp lookout for him.

On the 16th of February, Superintendent KELSO received information of an attempt to obtain from the Bank of North America $2,300 on a forged check for that amount. The case was given to Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, who, on making an investigations learned that on the 14th, a man giving his name as CHAS. BARCLAY called at the store of JANES & GARVIN, importers of cigars and liquors, at No. 37 Beaver-street, and produced a letter purporting to have been written by Hon. S. S. COX, member of Congress from the Sixth District of New-York, requesting him (BARCLAY) to purchase some wines and liquors for the Congressman. BARCLAY purchased a bill of goods amounting to $53, and presenting in payment therefor a $100 note, received a check for $47, signed by JONES & GARVIN, on the Bank of North America. On the 16th the check for $47 was presented by BARCLAY and paid, and in a short time afterward a check for $2,300, purporting to be signed by JONES & GARVIN was presented for payment by a strange lad. The check was at once discovered to be a forgery and detained, but the lad was allowed to go. A lad in the employ of JONES & GARVIN, however, gave the detectives an accurate description of BARCLAY, and they became convinced that he and KENNEY were the same person. A search was instituted for this swindler, and accompanied by the lad, the detectives scoured the City, but without result, until yesterday, when he was seen in the street, recognized by the lad, and at once arrested. He was fully identified by the lad, and also by the persons with whom he conversed at JAY COOKE & Co's establishment as the person who, under the name of KENNEY, had made the large purchase of bonds. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave the name of GEORGE JOHNSON. He is about thirty years of age, and a native of this City. He is a good-looking young man, elegantly attired, and wears eyeglasses. The detectives state that he is an old offender, and has done the State some service at Sing Sing for the facility with which he signs other people's names. He was arrested about a year ago on a charge of forgery by Detective MACDOUGAL, but was never tried. He will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs today for examination, when it is expected that a number of other complaints will be entered against him.

The City Treasury.

The following is the City Chamberlain's exhibit of the moneys in the Treasury for the week ending 29th February:

Balances on 17th February		$4,318,600 79
Receipts during the week		845,221 81
Detail:		
City Treasurer	$621,654 58	
Sinking fund redemption	22,111 67	
Sinking fund interest	31,761 42	
City Paymaster	31,867 75	
County Treasury	157,826 39	—$5,163,822 60
Payments during the week		2,000,775 11
Detail—		
City Treasury	$1,846,410 77	
Sinking fund redemption	45,000 00	
Interest on City stocks	7,598 75	
City payments	31,867 75	
Board of Apportionment	4,784 08	
County Treasury	65,113 76	
Balance on 29th February, 1872		$3,163,047 49
Detail—		
City Treasury	$2,043,160 50	
Sinking fund redemption	372,679 33	
Sinking fund interest	243,049 31	
Interest on City stocks	41,236 93	
Board of Apportionment	34,907 32	
County Treasury	428,014 10	

The Suicide in East Seventy-fourth-street—The Inquest—The Body Not Yet Identified.

Coroner SCHIRMER made a partial investigation, yesterday, in the case of the unknown man who committed suicide in the unfinished building in Seventy-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. NETTIE HEISER, a German girl, ten years of age, residing at No. 1,289 Third-avenue, testified that she went into the building to gather chips and while there saw the stranger take a drink from a bottle, and then proceed deliberately to hang himself to a beam in the basement, with a new rope which he had evidently purchased for the purpose. The child became frightened and ran off to the nearest house and gave an alarm, but before any person arrived death had ensued. Dr. CUSHMAN examined the bottle from which the deceased had been observed to drink and found that it had contained laudanum. The remains are at the Morgue, awaiting identification.

The Mulberry-Street Murder—The Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—Non-Committal Witnesses.

An inquest was held by Coroner HERRMAN, yesterday, in the case of GIOVANNI PETRILLO, an Italian, twenty-five years of age, whose death resulted from a stab-wound of the abdomen, inflicted by MIGUEL DE ROSA, a fellow-countryman, during a fracas at No. 37 Mulberry-street on the 22d ult. A large number of witnesses were examined, but their testimony was extremely non-committal, and although they all witnessed the fracas, none of them would swear to the fact that DE ROSA inflicted the fatal wound. The widow of the deceased appeared extremely anxious to screen DE ROSA, and this may not be found remarkable when it is known that the quarrel between PETRILLO and DE ROSA arose from the fact that the latter was alleged to be too familiar with the wife of the first named. Mrs. PETRILLO testified that she was present when the fight commenced, and it was inaugurated by her husband, who knocked DE ROSA down. A knife was drawn, she did not know by which of the combatants, and a struggle ensued for its possession. She did not see the stabbing, although she was close enough to the combatants to have her clothing stained with her husband's blood. Several of the witnesses testified that the fight was commenced by PETRILLO, and ANTONIO CONKE swore that PETRILLO had threatened four months ago to take DE ROSA'S life.

The jury rendered a verdict against DE ROSA, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. DE ROSA is twenty-five years of age, and a laborer by occupation. He pleaded "not guilty."

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

Continuation of the Investigation Into the Management of the Insurance Department—The Evidence Yesterday.

The investigation of the administration of Mr. G. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was continued, yesterday, in Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway. Mr. LIBBITT occupied the chair. Mr. TOBEY and Mr. AITKEN, the other members of the Committee, were also present.

THE WESTCHESTER FIRE.

The first witness called was GEORGE J. PENFIELD, President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, who was duly sworn: Our Company has been examined by Mr. ELDRIDGE; the examination lasted six or seven days, and we paid $500 for it to Mr. ELDRIDGE; the sum to be paid was mentioned by me; was told that they made no regular charge, but that they generally got about $100 per day; I asked if $500 would do, and that amount was agreed upon; we did not begrudge the amount for a certificate; did not think the charge extravagant; would have been willing to pay it out of my own pocket for the sake of obtaining the report.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER—The investigation was very thorough, and the report was accurate. Came to the Fifth-avenue Hotel for the certificate with Mr. ELDRIDGE and Mr. CRAWFORD; met Mr. ELDRIDGE at the Sturtevant House; there was nothing said there about pay, Mr. ELDRIDGE simply said that it would be necessary to see Mr. MILLER; when Mr. ELDRIDGE returned to me with the certificate I asked him what were his fees; he replied that he left it with the companies, but he usually received $100 a day; after consulting with Mr. CRAWFORD, I offered $500, which Mr. ELDRIDGE said was satisfactory; I told him I would leave it at our New-York office, and then left with Mr. CRAWFORD; did not suppose the money was to go to Mr. MILLER; had the check made payable to Mr. MILLER'S order, so that the Company might have a proper voucher.

THE HOME, OF NEW-HAVEN.

CORNELIUS H. BUSHNELL was the next witness called: Reside at New-Haven; was President of the Home Life Insurance Company; it was examined while I was in office; the capital stock was reduced about that time from $1,000,000 to $500,000; was elected President in July, 1870; the Company failed during the following Winter and went into the hands of a receiver; during the time I was in office our losses each month were about $75,000 more than our income. [Letter from MILLER to the Company shown to witness.] At the time the letter was written the Company did not have money enough to pay its debts; think the receiver will be able to pay from fifteen to twenty-five cents on a dollar; do not think the Company had a dollar capital after the Portland fire, January, 1867; the communication from Mr. MILLER was not used in the sale of stock; the Company was doing an immense business; their twelve hundred agents were sending in large sums of money, and they owned three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of the best property in the City; but their liabilities were still greater; the examination was made by Mr. SOUTHWICK and Mr. MILLER in September, and occupied about a day and a half; the failure occurred in December; Mr. MILLER told us to go on and struggle through if possible; paid Mr. MILLER a check for $250; SCRANTON & Co. are bankers in New-Haven, occupying rooms in the same building with the Home Company; they were in the habit of cashing checks drawn by the officers of the Home. [The statement of the receiver was shewn to witness, and declared by him to be correct.]

To Mr. MILLER—If the representations made to me at the time I took hold of the Company had been true I could have carried it through; the statement made by Mr. MILLER and Mr. SOUTHWICK, in September, was the result of a careful examination of the books of the Company; I believed it to be true at the time, but afterward found losses and risks which did not appear on the books.

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, was recalled. His testimony corroborated that of Mr. PENFIELD.

THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE.

DAVID S. MANNERS was called and sworn: Was formerly President of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, and am now President of the Home of New-Jersey; the former Company was examined in November last by Mr. ELDRIDGE; the examination occupied about two hours a day for four days; we paid $150 to Mr. ELDRIDGE; no report was made to us by Mr. MILLER; the examination was made at my request after the Chicago fire, by which we lost about $570,000; arrangements were made for the settlement of these claims which were satisfactory to the policy-holders, and with which Mr. MILLER expressed himself satisfied; our policy-holders were reinsured, and we had assets to the amount of $330,000; the day after the $150 was paid to Mr. ELDRIDGE a receiver was appointed, and took possession of the office; his name was BERNARD CASSERLY, and he was appointed by Judge BARNARD on the complaint of Mr. MILLER; we were prepared to fill up the impairment of stock with new capital, and to pay all losses in full; the receivership came upon us like a thunder-clap; Mr. MILLER did not carry out in good faith the agreement which he had made; was advised as to means by which I could have the receivership revoked, and the charter restored; when I met the Chicago creditors I made no definite proposition for a compromise; the committee of the creditors proposed to accept fifty per cent in thirty or sixty day drafts, as they needed the money immediately; in two days the arrangements would have been perfected; our risks which were reinsured after the Chicago fire were reinsured in the Home, of New-Jersey, which was organized for the purpose.

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE.

After a brief recess for lunch, HENRY W. JOHNSON, attorney-at-law, was called and sworn: Am counsel for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; the examination of that Company commenced in September, 1870, and was finished in the April following; the Superintendent called and stated that an examination would be made; it was not made at the request of the Company; I have understood that $2,500 was paid to Mr. MILLER by the Company, and $250 to Mr. ELDRIDGE, but know nothing of the matter personally; paid no money in connection with the examination except $500 to S. H. HAMMOND, Deputy Attorney-General; have heard that the Company paid him $4,500 additional; he was not present at the examination, but acted as consulting counsel; I employed him; did not employ him wholly on account of his being Deputy Attorney-General, though that fact had an influence; the amount to be paid was not agreed upon before the examination; I decline to answer what Mr. HAMMOND stated to me that he did besides consulting in the matter; he did not say that he had used his influence with the Insurance Department, or paid any money to Mr. MILLER or the Attorney-General; will not say that I had a dozen consultations with Mr. HAMMOND; first went to Albany in regard to the matter in September, 1870, and retained Mr. HAMMOND in October, 1870.

To Mr. MILLER—I never paid any money to you or to any other person with the understanding that it was to reach you; the examination was rigid and critical; Mr. HAMMOND did not pretend to represent the Insurance Department in any way.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

HENRY H. JENKS sworn: Am President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; was examined soon after the Chicago fire, on application for admission to the State of New-York; the examination was conducted by Mr. ELDRIDGE, and lasted three or four days; we paid $250; thought the charge reasonable, as the examination was very thorough.

WM. A. ANDERSON sworn: Am President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of New-York; our Company was examined the latter part of November, 1871, by Mr. SOUTHWICK; paid $230 to Mr. SOUTHWICK; the examination was made at our request, as we were in the hands of a temporary receiver, and it was of great importance to us.

E. B. COLT sworn—Am Vice-President of the Anchor Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey; our Company was examined in March, 1871; I was not then in the Company; am informed that the examination occupied three men twelve full days; do not know the amount paid; the report was a letter from Mr. MILLER stating that the Company was in a solvent condition.

H. H. HADLEY, called by MR. MILLER and sworn: Reside in Newark; formerly resided in Brooklyn, and was Vice President and Actuary of the Peabody Life Insurance Company; the company started with a cash capital of $74,500, and subscriptions of $125,000; the organization was not completed, when, by a vote of the stockholders, it was amalgamated with another compan,—the Farmers' and Mechanics'; about $52,000 of the Peobody funds were transferred to the Farmers' and Mechanics'; watched the examination of the Company by the Insurance Department and became satisfied that the records had been falsified.

At 4 o'clock, there being no further witnesses present, the Committee adjourned to meet in the same place at 10 o'clock this morning.

MAYOR HALL ON TRIAL.

The Case Opened at Last by the Prosecution.

Interesting Speech of Mr. Clinton—How Public Money was Wasted—The Mayor's Neglect to Audit the "Perhaps Exhorbitant" Bills—Facts and Figures.

The trial of the Mayor for misdemeanor, in not auditing the claims of A. J. GARVEY against the City, was resumed yesterday, before Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term. Messrs. Clinton, Peckham, Tremaine and Sullivan conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Stoughton, Burrill, Vanderpoel, Fithian, Scaffer and Buckley defended the prisoner. Mr. CLINTON opened the case for the prosecution. He said:

MR. CLINTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CLINTON addressed the Court in favor of the prosecution as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—Sad and mournful is the spectacle this day presented. The Chief Magistrate of your City is on trial before a criminal Court, charged with an offense of a most serious and aggravated nature. If he be guilty, the disgrace falls not upon him alone and those near and dear to him, but on the million of people who inhabit this island. If he be proven guilty, a pall of infamy will hang over this City. In the fate of every individual, however humble or obscure, arraigned for trial at the bar of this Court, the people take a deep and abiding interest. If wrong and injustice be done in our criminal tribunals to the most humble individual, an outrage is inflicted on the whole community. To the fate of our Chief Magistrate no one can be indifferent. The law, while it invests him with dignity, clothes him with that protection commensurate with his high office; but high as may be his official position, it is not higher than the law. Elevated as he is, he is not above the law. If he violated the law, if he set at defiance the criminal law, Justice, blind though she be, blind though she has long been, will lay her hand upon him, and with as firm a grasp as upon the meanest in the land, and no official robes nor wealth will protect him. Those who flock to the temple of justice will look in vain for the inscription at its portals:

> "Plate sin in gold,
> The strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
> Arm it in rags, a pigmy straw doth pierce it."

Gentlemen, with me this day begins the most painful duty of my life. Since I first met this defendant at the bar, and was introduced to him by District-Attorney BLUNT, more than twenty years have rolled by. Since then we have crossed forensic swords and have been engaged in many trials of cases of absorbing interest, equalling, if not surpassing, the interest in this case. A deep, reverent sense of duty only could induce me to appear here as prosecutor, and I regret that during the preliminary examination of jurors in this case an attempt was made to convince you that in the counsel connected with the prosecution motives of personal animosity existed. So far from that, if I know my own heart, I have not any personal ill-feeling whatever in respect to this defendant. I will disguise nothing from you, gentlemen. I will not deny, although we both belonged to the same political party, he to one branch and I to another, for the last year or two I have opposed him and those connected with him, called the Tammany Ring. I have denounced that organization. I have made many speeches in this City upon that subject; but so far as any personal feeling is concerned I never entertained it toward him, and it was not until yesterday that I knew or had any reason to believe in the existence of that, which, were he not on trial, I should almost call petty malice or childish spite on his part. I regret the exhibition of it, and I assume the counsel did him wrong, for I don't wish him to appear before you, as defendant in this case, with any such prejudice against him as it might occasion. Dismiss it from your mind, and be not prejudiced by the conduct of one of his counsel. Look at him, gentlemen, as a person charged with a crime, entitled to a fair and impartial trial at the hands of his peers. Myself and my associates appear before you by designation of the Attorney-General to prosecute in this case; to decline the task would be in my judgment cowardly and unmanly, and we will not shrink from the duty imposed upon us, but discharge it faithfully and impartially. We cannot disguise, gentlemen, the peculiar situation of affairs in our City which have given rise to this prosecution, and while I would desire to keep politics as far as possible out of this case, yet we cannot ignore that which we all know, that a great reform movement swept over this City like a tornado, uprooting infamous abuses of long standing and scattering to the four winds the conspirators against the public welfare and the public treasury. We all know that during the last Summer this community was astounded by the disclosures of frauds upon the City Treasury of the most gigantic character, and it was well that the publication was made, for in a very few years, at the rate we were progressing, this City would have been bankrupt. You would not have owned the houses in which you reside, to say nothing of the demoralization which was spreading throughout this community. On the 1st of January, 1869, the City and County debt was $36,293,929 59. On the 1st of January, 1870, it had increased to $48,033,740 59. On the 1st of January, 1871, it had increased to $73,373,552, and on the 4th of September it had increased to $99,287,525 03. At the rate the public debt was going on, assuming that the City property doubled in five years, it would have taken just ten years for that debt to absorb all the assessed property, real and personal, in this City. In twelve years it would be greater than the property of this State, and in eighteen years, at that rate, it would have been greater than the assessed value of the real and personal property of the United States. No wonder, therefore, gentlemen, that the public attention was aroused to this condition of things; that charges were made, and while those charges were made against certain officials; I ask you, gentlemen, not to visit on this defendant any prejudice arising from this fact—not to visit upon him the consequences any further than his connection with one of these frauds. It will be impossible for me to present this case properly to you, to do justice to the defendant or to the community, without calling attention to the law clothing him with certain powers as bearing upon the question of the discharge of his duty in the particular case set forth in the indictment.

Mr. CLINTON then referred to the charter passed by a Democratic Legislature in 1870, and, for the purpose of showing the opportunities the Mayor had to ascertain the existence of fraud, and particularly the fraud charged in the indictment, he pointed out the powers with which the charter clothed him. That was a most extraordinary charter. It was a charter got up, at least some of its provisions were got up, for the express purpose of, first, covering up past frauds; second, to commit new ones; third, to prevent the public electing new rulers; and fourth, to protect from punishment those guilty of frauds. He proposed to direct their attention, first, to the extraordinary opportunities the law afforded the defendant to ascertain the extent of frauds connected with the Board of Audit; claims specified in the indictment and kindred frauds connected with the Board of Audit; secondly, he would endeavor to show that the law gave the defendant special notice of the frauds in regard to the new County Court-house, including the frauds specified in this indictment; thirdly, he would direct attention to the duties of the Mayor in regard to the alleged fraud specified in the indictment; and further, that the defendant must have known, and in point of law did know, that the claim set forth in the indictment was fraudulent, fictitious, and that he deliberately neglected to audit and examine the same. By this charter he was allowed to appoint all the heads of the Departments except the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. Prior to that time the heads of the various Departments had been nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. After the passage of the charter reserving to the people the right to elect the Corporation Counsel and the Controller, the Tax Levy passed on the 26th of April, which took it away from them and conferred it upon the Mayor. He was permitted to appoint the heads of every Department in the City, and for the first time in their national existence, the Mayor constituted the entire City Government. There was not a city on the continent of Europe where such a power was conferred upon a Mayor. His powers were imperial. He was Emperor, the almost absolute unqualified Emperor of this City. Another provision of law was incorporated in that charter, that the records of each Department were secret and open only to the fiat of the Mayor. He read the thirty-first section of the charter giving him this power, and he asked whose duty was it to ascertain the condition of facts with reference to each Department? It was the Mayor, the only man who could unlock these frauds to the public. Another provision of the charter gave him the power to regulate the salaries of the Justices of the Police Courts, the object being to bring every officer in the Courts under the control of one of the members of the Board of Audit. Not a Justice of a Court could obtain a single dollar, save with the permission of the Mayor and the Controller, and he was paid according as he was their supple tool and instrument. Look at these series of acts which clothed the Mayor with almost omnipotent power. He would ask them whether the man who had such extraordinary power to ascertain the existence of these frauds—the only man who had these powers—was not chargeable with the knowledge of the existence of these frauds by his associations with him and by himself? The Tax Levy provided that he should designate the Police-Justices who should constitute the Court of General Sessions, with the view of authorizing him to assign his particular friends to that Court, who would look after his interest and the interests of those associated with him in the Board of Audit. Previously this authority vested in the Common Council, but this bill conferred it on HALL, TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY. The heads of the Departments were permitted to regulate the salaries of their employes, and this created a fearful evil. They could disburse the funds of the Departments with absolute impunity, and the Mayor only, their friend and associate, could compel them to make public the records of the office. There was no light through this dark combination. The community might look forward for emancipation and delivery on the death of the Mayor by the kindness of Providence; but this was also foreseen, and the Controller was empowered to appoint the heads of the Departments. Mr. CLINTON directed attention to the powers vested in the Mayor under the Board of Audit. When this charter passed, it deprived the City of nineteen-twentieths of its rights and plundered the public treasury, but the Tax Levy deprived it of the only remaining right, that of taking charge of the street-openings below Fourteenth-street. For the prosecution of City works the Mayor was authorized by his single voice—for it required the concurrent voice of all the members of the Board of Audit to do anything—to prohibit the expenditure of any excessive sums of money, and that he and the Controller were clothed with absolute power to allow any amount they, in their justice, might deem fit. The Board of Supervisors were merely the clerks of this combination that were called the Ring. He had traced the history and effect of the charter upon the City, and the Mayor's cognizance of them.

Mr. STOUGHTON said it was a disagreeable thing to interrupt the gentleman, but it appeared to him that the opening was but a repetition of political speeches he had already uttered, but which had no relevancy to the charge specified in this indictment. This line of argument should not, and ought not, be permitted. He stated that the charter of 1870 was passed by the use of moneys stolen from the City Treasury, but that was a slander upon the Legislature the gentleman knew he could not expect to prove. There was no suggestion of conspiracy, or anything of that character, alleged in the indictment, nothing but simply neglect to audit a particular claim, which it was not alleged was fictitious or excessive. He submitted that the gentleman should not be permitted to go outside the issue, and not indulge in comments which might do an immensity of harm, and do no good to the prosecution or the community.

Judge DALY remarked that he had no idea to restrict the remarks of the counsel on either side, provided they kept within the bounds of law and decorum. He did not think that the Court or the jurors would be influenced by anything of an improper character that might be said on either side, and he would charge the jury at the proper time on the facts to be determined on. During the remainder of the trial, he would interpose at any time if necessary.

Mr. CLINTON, having resumed, referred to the various legislative appropriations for the County Court-house from 1861 to 1871, and commented upon the fact that the more the work progressed the more was required in each year to finish it. In 1861, $250,000 was appropriated; in 1862, $1,000,000; in 1864, $800,000; in 1865, $300,000; in 1866, $500,000; in 1867, $800,000; in 1868, $800,000; in 1869, $600,000; in 1870, $600,000, and in 1871, $750,000, making in all $6,200,000. In the earlier appropriation it was considered of no consequence to legislate how the money was to be appropriated; but in 1868 the Legislature discovered that unless some check be put upon these enormous expenditures the work would never be finished. The statute of that year said: "There shall be appropriated for the completion, fitting up and finishing the new Court-house," and the Board of Supervisors were required to audit the claims. But the moment the subject got into the Board, chief of whom was TWEED, it assumed a perennial condition of expenditure, and it would seem that no progress whatever was made with the building. In 1869 the same words of limitation were put in the appropriation as the year previous. In 1870 the building was no nearer completion than before, and the Legislature empowered the Board of Supervisors to raise "for the *final* completion of the New Court-house" the sum above stated. They would now suppose that they had reached the final completion of the building, but such was not the fact. In 1871 the Board of Supervisors are authorized to raise by taxation, "for the completion"—it had been completed three years before, and finally completed once before, now it was merely for the "completion"—$750,000; and that was to be under the direction and supervision of the Commissioners of the Court-house, appointed a year previous. Now the work was to be done in earnest. The law prohibited another dollar being expended beyond that appropriation. Who was to appoint that Commission? That man was A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New-York. He had the supervision and selection of the men, and a fund more than ample for the purpose. They would suppose that all these appropriations through the previous ten years were enough, and that the Mayor who, himself was chargeable with the knowledge of these various statutes, and if opportunity should be afforded, he would like when the proper time came for the Mayor to state whether he drew any of these statutes. They would suppose that when $6,200,000 had been expended on what on no conceivable estimate was worth more than $3,000,000, the Mayor would use some caution when bills to audit and warrants to sign were presented to him for further expenditure on this Court-house. Just think of it; the interest on these various sums has been at least $1,800,000, making in all $8,000,000 that has been expended besides what was paid by the Board of Audit for this Court-house. There had been paid, in addition to these enormous sums, $6,000,000 upon warrants signed by the Mayor and Controller, so that this County Court-house, not worth $3,000,000, had cost the City $14,000,000, and the interest upon it was about a million dollars a year. They were actually paying every year, as interest, for the Court-house, more than it would have cost if completed when it should be. The interest to be paid, which will be paid until the principal is likely to be paid, will make it cost not less than $5,000,000 more before the subject is finally disposed of. Could the people wonder that the taxes were swelled so enormously when they had to pay so monstrous a sum for so little return? He had called the jury's attention to this for the purpose of showing that when the Mayor declined to audit or examine, or to falsely certify that he had audited, he knew that no such claims could exist, and that he purposely, willfully, intentionally and deliberately violated his duty in that respect. The speaker next claimed that the duties of the Mayor, enjoined by law, in reference to the alleged claim specified in the indictment and kindred claims, forbade the probability and possibility of his innocence in relation to the subject matter embraced in the indictment. He quoted a decision by Judge MULLEN in the Supreme Court in which it was held that it was the duty of the Mayor to examine into the justice of claims and exercise his discretion as to signing them, in order to guard against fraud and secure the Treasury against the dishonesty of officials whose duty it was to settle claims against the City.

Mr. CLINTON read the statutes under which the indictment was framed, and referred to the decision in Judge BOGERT'S case, in which it was held that where an act forbade an official to do certain things, or enjoined the performance of an act, proof that he had violated the statute was sufficient to establish guilt, without proving anything more. Besides all the expenditures down to 1870 upon the Court-house, the Mayor in a little over three months in 1871, from the 4th of May down to the 7th of August, allowed $6,312,541 to be paid out of the City Treasury, of which $4,000,000 was for the County Court-house. What has become of the money? About $1,000,000 had been traced to one of the members of the Board of Audit, and the rest of it didn't go into the County Court-house. These claims had been allowed in violation of a statute positively forbidding the Mayor in express terms from appropriating a dollar for the Court-house in addition to the sums already appropriated. That he signed these warrants through inadvertence was an absurdity. It would appear that he did not sign them on the days when the large number of routine warrants were presented him to sign. It was not only apparent that he had opportunity to detect these facts, but that he, of all men in New-York, had the best opportunity. He was a shrewd lawyer, had been fifteen years District-Attorney, and could from his experience almost scent fraud in the air. It was required by law that claims should be verified by affidavit, and the Board of Supervisors did so require; then why should Mayor HALL, Mr. TWEED and the Controller allow these claims without a particle of evidence to show their genuineness. This Board of Audit without any evidence whatever paid six millions of dollars of claims either grossly extravagant or wholly fictitious. The first thing the Board of Audit did on their organization was to pass a resolution, on motion of Mayor HALL, that they pay bills and liabilities against the County incurred before April 1, 1870, on certificate of the Clerk and President of the Board of Supervisors. The resolution was one of the most cunning ever penned. Its phraseology must have been conned over and over to suit the purpose. It was drawn purposely to cover up the object of robbery which they had in view. The speaker commented at length upon the wording of the resolution. The only barriers to the bankruptcy of the City was the irresponsible signature of the Clerk or that of WM. M. TWEED. The resolution pledged the Board to rob the City to an unlimited extent, provided TWEED consented. Six millions drawn from the Treasury because TWEED says it is agreeable to him, one million of which is traced directly to him. What was the loss by the July riots of 1864? Some two millions of dollars. Compared with this robbery, there was not a record of such a robbery in the history of civilization. All the property stolen by all the professional thieves in the United States would not be equal to that of which the City Treasury was robbed by means of the Board of Audit. There was no other city in the world where a man could be permitted to perpetrate such an enormous offense. He who commits crime shall furnish the evidence of his guilt. Mayor HALL drew the resolution which furnishes the evidence that he and his associates were about to commit a crime against the laws. After having committed that crime the defendant recorded the evidence that he had done it. Mr. CLINTON referred to the Mayor's message, in which, it was claimed, he stated that there was legislative direction for the Board of Audit to do as they did. If that was so, and there was no other way of protecting the City, it was the duty of the Governor to have called out the military for the City's protection. But if the Legislature had known the scope of the law, if it authorized any such acts, they never would have permitted it to pass. The speaker next adverted to the statement of Mr. HALL that to give a certificate and sign warrants on his part was merely ministerial. What a humiliating admission! Mr. HALL writes the admission that TWEED or the members of the Legislature who had passed that act had him so in their corrupt control that his duties were merely ministerial in signing his name to warrants permitting unlimited amounts to be stolen from the City Treasury.

Mr. BURRILL, while Mr. CLINTON was commenting at length upon the message of the Mayor, rose and said that the Court had assured them and the jury that it would interfere whenever the counsel transcended the proper line of his duty, and they had sat for hours resting upon his Honor's promise. They had heard the gentleman discuss the provisions of a document that had never yet been read to the jury, or furnished to the Court, and of which they were in entire ignorance, so far as this trial was concerned.

Mr. CLINTON—I propose to read it from a certified copy.

Mr. BURRILL—I object. The counsel yesterday rose in his place and assuming to represent the Attorney-General, denied that he was actuated by personal feelings, but now they had been obliged to hear the defendant abused and vilified by him in a manner in which a common pickpocket would not be subjected before a common Police Magistrate on a trivial charge. It was an indecency which his Honor should put a stop to. [Applause.]

Judge DALY announced that if such an act was repeated by any one, at any time during the trial, he would order the offender into custody.

Chief-Justice DALY then inquired of Mr. CLINTON if he intended to offer the Mayor's message in evidence.

Mr. CLINTON—Certainly.

The Court thought he should omit comment upon it until it was offered in evidence.

Mr. CLINTON proceeded to recapitulate what it was proposed to prove upon the trial, including the payment of fictitious claims to the amount of over $1,300,000 to Mr. GARVEY, and considerably over a million to INGERSOLL, for the purpose of showing that the Mayor did not act in ignorance in what he had done. Then he adverted to the fact that there was no publication of the accounts, and the Mayor would not direct their publication. Why didn't he do it?

The Court reminded the counsel that he was wandering from his proper province in opening.

Mr. CLINTON spoke of the rule of law as to circumstantial evidence to show guilt as applicable to this case, and in conclusion said: On behalf of the prosecution, we ask you only to render a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. With entire confidence we call on you to discharge your duty fairly, impartially and fearlessly between the people and the defendant. To you, gentlemen, I say as I said in Convention last Fall, when the pleasant and agreeable duty devolved on me to nominate for another term of Judicial service the able and distinguished jurist who presides on this trial—who for over a quarter of a century has wore the ermine without spot or blemish. In times like these, when corruption, like the pall of death overhangs our City, when fraud, brazen with success, defies a long-suffering, patient, plundered community; when larcenies are conducted on a scale of imperial splendor; when forgeries nestle in the bosom of justice; when amateur burglars convert the very temple of the law into a theatre for the exercise of their skill and daring; when the signs of the times are read by the light of burning records; when names of high officials are encircled with a halo of infamy, our only hope is in an upright independent judiciary and an honest, fearless jury. The eyes of the people of this great metropolis—the first city of America—are upon you. The attention of the people of this State is riveted upon you. This whole nation are anxiously awaiting your verdict. The deep interest of not alone this nation, but of every civilized nation on the globe in the result of this trial, must admonish you, of the importance of the rendition of a true verdict; a verdict which will show to the world that you have indeed been true to the great public interests involved in this case, true to the law whose ministers you are, true to the cause of public justice committed to your keeping, true to yourselves. To each of you I say:

> "To thine own self be true,
> And it must follow as the night the day
> Thou can'st not then be false to any man,"

or to the community in which you live.

Mr. BURRILL asked if Mr. CLINTON took the ground that upon no possible construction of the law could these Court-house claims be audited by the Board of Audit. He understood him to say so.

Mr. CLINTON denied that was his meaning.

Mr. BURRILL—We will hold you to what you said in your opening.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

The Trial of the Grand Jury—Mr. Graham Asks to Say a Few Words, and Speaks for an Hour—Mr. McKeon's Argument and Excitement—Justice Cardozo's Idea of His Duty.

At the opening of the Oyer and Terminer Court-room yesterday morning, an eager crowd flocked in and took possession of the seats, not one of which was to be found vacant at 10½ o'clock, while, at the same time, a number of persons stood in the passage-ways. During the morning these were also filled, and the atmosphere became so dense that the windows of the Court-room looking on to the Park had to be opened.

Long before the time set down for the commencement of the proceedings, Justice CARDOZO took his seat behind the desk, and was soon after followed by the Sheriff and the prisoner, EDWARD S. STOKES. The District-Attorney and the jury were also present early, but only a portion of the prisoner's counsel was on time, the Court having to wait fifteen minutes for the appearance of Mr. GRAHAM, who had a few remarks to make in reply to the District-Attorney. His few remarks, when begun, were extended into a speech of over an hour's duration. He contended that the District-Attorney had not answered the points in the plea, but had attempted to controvert the law as it stood on the statute-book by a specious piece of oratory. The counsel asserted that evidence from three sources proved the Grand Jury list to be an illegal one, first from the records of the Board selected to choose such list; second, from the oral testimony of the Commissioner himself; and third, from the testimony of Chief-Justice BARBOUR. He objected to the District Attorney making a motion that the Court should charge in favor of the people. The evidence before the jury showed that the Recorder, City Judge, and the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court had all been recreant in their duty, and that the Mayor was the only one of the four who had performed it. He then read the minutes of the Board, in which it was recorded that when the list was certified to and filed according to law, it should be the correct list of Grand Jurors for the time being. This, he contended, had not been complied with, and the list was condemned by the records of the Board that had framed it. The counsel then asked why the District Attorney was so anxious that the issue should not prevail? Because it would rake up certain matters relative to the Grand Central Hotel; it would show why Col. FISK was there; it would explain why STOKES expected to find him there; it would perhaps bring to light what became of Col. FISK'S pistol, and many other things that would not be agreeable. But the principle question resolves itself into this: The statute says six certain persons shall form a Board, they shall select a Grand Jury list, and the statute prescribes from what it shall be so selected, how and by whom drawn, and how signed. The District-Attorney says these are mere formalities, but the counsel believed they were mandates. He had yet to learn by what right an officer of the law could come into Court and say that any statute was mere verbiage, or had too much verbiage. He therefore protested against any arbitary directions to the jury in relation to their verdict.

Justice CARDOZO said he had given the case great attention and private examination, and had arrived at one conclusion, that when the facts were ascertained by the jury, it would be his duty to tell the jury what was in his opinion the law of the case, and direct them to find a verdict upon the facts according to the law. He would also offer two suggestions to the jury: one, to render a general finding, giving everything that could be inferred as favoring the accused in his favor, the other to render a special finding on the facts, as they shall be drawn up by the District-Attorney and the counsel for the prisoner, the special finding to infer the facts in favor of the prisoner. On these he would render his opinion as to the law.

Mr. MCKEON then began his argument by an allusion to the statement that this case would affect certain political indictments. This, he said, would hardly be the case, for no prudent lawyers would offer a plea of abatement in a case of misdemeanor, as it would place his client at the mercy of the Judge, who, if he decided against the plea, might then send his client to prison. He would hardly risk such a course for less than murder. He then alluded to the system of organizing Grand Juries. He had been before a Grand Jury where twenty-eight out of thirty were Democrats, and members of the same shade of political party. Was this accident? He had found a Grand Jury with INGERSOLL and GARVEY upon it. Was this accident? It could not have been done honestly, and he had long desired to correct this abuse. In the case of his client, the opportunity had occurred to show the people in what manner this thing had been done. On one occasion the speaker had desired to go before the Grand Jury, and objections were put in his way by the District-Attorney, while FISK could go and get up an indictment against STOKES. He then referred to Asmodeus removing the housetops from off the city of Paris, and asserted that this plea had removed the roof of the City Hall, and shown how Grand Juries were formed at the option of one man, and he the Mayor of the City. It was more than Lynch law, and yet the District-Attorney said it was a good enough indictment. He believed that STOKES was as innocent of murder as any then present.

This remark caused a sneering laugh to be uttered by some of those who had assembled to witness the proceedings, upon which Mr. MCKEON turned excitedly upon the spectators and inquired if any of "the mob" there gathered "had any humanity in their compositions, or were they the packed minions of those persons who desired to hunt STOKES to his death." He further asked if they "knew the facts of the case, or anything at all of the case."

Justice CARDOZO said if any further interruption took place he should order the Court to be cleared of all except those engaged in the case.

Mr. MCKEON then continued: The prisoner's hands, he said, were tied, and he could not give the points of his defence lest they should be met by perjury. Should this plea maintain, STOKES would not be acquitted, but would go before another Grand Jury, who would thoroughly inquire into the circumstances of the case. It was due to STOKES that the Grand Jury which indicts him should not be the minions of FISK. All this should be investigated. He had received information that a pistol had been picked up at the foot of the stairs where FISK was, and he could give the name of his informant, providing the District-Attorney would promise to send him before the Grand Jury. The District-Attorney said if the jury had not been selected in a proper manner, the offenders might be indicted. But while the offenders were being indicted, the prisoner, STOKES, might be hanged. He, the counsel, stood upon the law as it stood, and he would not allow the District-Attorney to force his construction of it upon his client. FISK, while living, was a dangerous man; dead, he leaves a viper more subtle and more deadly to be yet unearthed. The counsel then took up the points relative to the illegality of the Grand Jury list, and asserted that the prisoner had not obtained that security to which he was entitled by law. The prisoner had, therefore, the right to take advantage of every violation of the statute and of the law that was in his favor. He asked if the tribunals were to be trifled with and politics to regulate the trial by jury. The sanctity of the jury-box was the safety of republican institutions, and its abuse their death.

Justice CARDOZO said he would carefully consider the request of the District-Attorney, and also of the counsel, and make up his mind during the night, so that he might be able to give his charge clearly to the jury at 10 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Court was adjourned.

Two Cases at the Tombs—Two Wives Robbing Their Husbands and Eloping With Their Affinities.

AUGUST BERGMAN, the proprietor of a drinking saloon, at No. 92 Chatham-street, appeared yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, as complainant against HENRY WAGNER, a German nearly fifty years of age, whom he charged with having induced his wife to leave him, taking with her $700 in cash belonging to him. WAGNER was a friend of the family, and on intimate terms with the complainant. On an examination by the Magistrate it was shown that Mrs. BERGMAN had on three previous occasions left her husband, and he had on each occasion taken her back. On this showing, the Magistrate decided to dismiss the complaint, and WAGNER was released from custody. Mr. and Mrs. BERGMAN thereupon left the Court, apparently on the best of terms.

Another case somewhat similar in its aspects was also brought to the notice of the Magistrate yesterday. ISAAC ISAACSON, a young Polander, for some months was employed in the clothing-store of RUDOLPH LEVENSKI, a compatriot, residing on Ferguson-street, Chicago. Young ISAACSON and Mrs. LEVENSKI were on very intimate terms, so much so that on Nov. 26 he eloped with her, taking with them $500 which they abstracted from LEVENSKI'S trunk. The guilty pair left this country on the steamer *Humboldt* and went to Poland, where they sojourned until their funds were nearly exhausted, when they returned to this City, on the steamer *Silesia*, and put up in apartments at No. 112 Greenwich-street. Through the interposition of a friend of LEVENSKI, residing in this City, ISAACSON and his paramour were arrested on Thursday night, and yesterday were brought before Justice HOGAN for examination. When the facts as related above were brought to the attention of the Magistrate he decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case and remanded the prisoners to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration for their action.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Involuntary cases.—3138, Paris vs. Buck; 3140, Morrow, Chamberlin & Co. vs. Buck; 3219, Sargent vs. Winters, Hunt, and De Camp; 3224, Throckmorton vs. Throckmorton; 3284, Heath vs. Dudley; 3295, Dickinson vs. Sabin, Clark, Greenvault and Bogne; 3204, Campbell vs. Andrus and Andrus; 3312, Drew vs. Cozzens; 3339, Beekman vs. Terry; 3341, Stern vs. Orthey and Jacobs; 3342, Hixon vs. Hart; 3346, Waterman vs. Winters Hunt and De Camp; 3349, Marshall vs. Allen; 3353, Haas vs. Flanigan; 3355, Welsh vs. Breen and Breen; 3359, Tallcott vs. 3363, Stoldt vs. Harman and Rosenberg; 3364, Deweese vs. Hopkins, Collins and Carpenter; 3365, Bedell vs. Hinsdale and Doughty; 3366, Rowe vs. Parminter; 3367, Hamburger vs. Barth; 3368, Orr vs. Manhattan Insurance Company; 3369, Taylor vs. Brown; 3370, Losee vs. Coffin and Coffin; 3371, Ayres vs. Miller; 3372, Orr vs. Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; 3373, Schafer vs. Strenz; 3374, Eisner vs. Rosenberg and Harman; 3375, Daniel vs. Kingsley, Post and Post, firm names of Linden Park Land Company; 3376, Clark vs. Hubbel and Chappel; 3377, Fry vs. Harmann and Rosenberg; 3378, St. John vs. Haukins and Williams; 3379, Sonneborn vs. Davis and Jackson. Calendar of Cases for Argument—3150, Lamb vs. Fuller and Freeman.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Vernol *vs.* Keller; Thomas *vs.* Paine; Stone *vs.* Flower; Hartshorne *vs.* Taylor.

Judgments reversed as to all the penalties except one, and affirmed as to one penalty, and for the excess of fare recovered in the Court below, with the costs of the Court below, and without costs to either party in this Court—Mix *vs.* New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Wild *vs.* The Same, No. 1; Wild *vs.* Same No. 2; Chamberlain *vs.* Same.

Order affirmed with costs—Upon the appeal of Jane P. Spotts, Administratrix, &c., et al., and so much of the order as is appealed from by Henry A. Dumesnil, Administrator, &c.

Reversed without costs to either party in this Court—In the matter of Spotts *vs.* Dumesnil; Dumesnil *vs.* Spotts.

Appeals dismissed without costs to either party in this Court—Gedney *vs.* Purdy; Gedney *vs.* Purdy.

The Court of Appeals will take a recess from today until the 26th of March next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Judge Barnard.

In re. Application to vacate assessment, &c.; motion granted. I desire this to go to the General Term if the Corporation Counsel desires it.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Monell.

Zeppelin *vs.* Zeppelin; decree of divorce granted.

Drake *vs.* Holahan; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Loew.

Terhune *vs.* Terhune; judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY—MARCH 1.

By Judge Larremore.

Steinle *vs.* Bell; see opinion with Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 108.—*Peter Conrad vs. Hazlett & Weaver.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was a libel *in personam*, brought by the appellees, owners of the steamboat *Katie*, against the appellant, owner of the steam-boat *Des Moines*, in a case of collision on the Ohio River in the Fall of 1864, in which the *Katie* was struck and sunk, and became a total loss, and the *Des Moines* slightly damaged. The District Court adjudged both vessels to be in fault, and ordered that the damages be apportioned between the owners, and that each party pay half the costs. The Circuit Court affirmed the decree. The question for consideration here is whether the fact that the *Katie* did not display the proper signal lights will exempt the *Des Moines* from liabilities for not exercising proper care when approaching another vessel at night, and it is insisted by the appellant that the neglect of his vessel in the matter of signal lights does not absolve the *Des Moines* from the necessity of observing the usual laws of navigation, or such reasonable and practicable precautions as circumstances should suggest. Decided cases are cited to show that when a steamer approaches an object at night, and the master is uncertain what it is, he should slacken his speed, otherwise his vessel will be liable in case of collision, and this rule it is contended will make the *Des Moines* liable. J. A. Broadhead for appellant; F. A. Dick for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of Jas. M. Adams, Bankrupt.—The Register in Bankruptcy to whom this case was referred, certifies that in the absence of a schedule of his creditors from the bankrupt, the United States Marshal, as messenger, had made up his list of such creditors, and sent them notices of a meeting to be called for the election of an assignee, from the best information he could obtain. Objection was made that such a return was not sufficient, in the absence of any statement showing the sources from which the Marshal derived his information. The Register held that where a bankrupt leaves the district after his adjudication in bankruptcy it was impossible to enforce the delivery by him of the schedules of his creditors required by the Bankrupt act, and that the return of the Marshal as made in this case was sufficient. Judge BLATCHFORD concurred in this view, and held the return of the Marshal to be sufficient.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A HEAVY REAL ESTATE LITIGATION.

Anson Willis vs. James Weaver.—This is an action to recover $67,000, with interest, claimed to be due to plaintiff from defendant from the proceeds of property in the neighborhood of Fifty-third-street, and elsewhere in this City, and for services in connection with the same property rendered by the plaintiff on behalf of defendant during a period of nine years. It was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that seventeen years ago he assigned the property in question to defendant to secure him as his (plaintiff's) bondsman as Secretary of the Knickerbocker Savings Bank, which about that time had become insolvent, the property or its proceeds to be accounted for back to plaintiff after settling some specified demands held by other parties against the plaintiff. On behalf of defendant it was claimed that the sale was absolute, subject only to a verbal understanding that certain claims should be paid, and that those conditions had been fulfilled. The case was once tried over six months ago, and at the time attracted some outside attention, owing to the fact that after a verdict had been brought in, and the jury having been polled, one of them stated to the Court that the verdict was not his, he having given his assent to it in the jury-box merely to secure an agreement and get discharged, his fellow-jurors having advised him that he would have the right to subsequently withdraw his vote when he came before the Court. The Court had the juror subsequently brought before it, and instituted an inquiry as to whether the circumstances were not such as to warrant the infliction of punishment on the juror for contempt, but it having appeared that the juror was merely misled as to his duty, the Court discharged him. On the former trial, eleven jurors were in favor of a verdict for plaintiff for $45,000. On the present trial, the jury, after a short absence from Court, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $42,431 25.

Mr. Chambers and Ex-Judge Fullerton for plaintiff; Brainard, Rice & Burnett, for defendant.

A Mysterious Robbery—Bonds Valued at $7,000 Stolen.

A boarding-house, at No. 38 Beach-street, is kept jointly by HENRY J. FOGG, who also keeps a fancy store at No. 295 Canal-street, and a Mrs. FREEMAN, a widow. On the 21st ult. FOGG left the City and did not return until yesterday. During his absence from the City a desk in the rear parlor of the house was forced open and the lock removed, from a small trunk, from which was abstracted $3,000 in promissory notes, $2,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds, $2,000 in Illinois State bonds, and $75 in money. The Illinois bonds and the money belonged to Mrs. FREEMAN, and the rest of the property belonged to Mr. FOGG. No report of the theft was made to the Police until the return of Mr. FOGG yesterday, and Capt. PETTY is endeavoring to clear up the mystery.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¼.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 92½; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¼.

PARIS, March 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published here today, shows an increase of 5,000,000f. during the past week.

2 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export, and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 624,000 bales, of which 241,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 105,000 bales, including 57,000 American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull. Flour 25s.@27s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. ℘ quarter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past six days, have been 45,000 quarters, including 28,000 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales; speculations and export, 2,000. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 434,000 bales of which 175,000 are American. PROVISIONS—Pork, 58s. ℘ bbl. for prime.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy. Middling Uplands, 11d; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 11d; and at sea nearly due from New Orleans at 11⅛d. Advices from Manchester less favorable, and caused dullness in the Cotton market here.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 56s ℘ cwt. BACON—32s. 6d ℘ cwt. for short rib middles.

LONDON, March 1.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d.@17¼d. ℘ gallon. TALLOW, 47s. 9d.@48s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 10s.@£33 15s. ℘ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s. ℘ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81,C.,c.	115¼
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	111⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67,c.	111¼
50,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'67,c.	111
2,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	34½
1,000	A.7s,M.,O.&R.R	47
3,000	Ark. 7s, issued to the Cen. R..	48
1,000	Long Dock bds.	92¼
3,000	Union Pa. 1st..	91⅛
500	Mor. & Es. 2d..	99
1,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	100⅜
1,000	do	100⅜
8,000	M.&St.P.1stI.D.	89
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	91
9,000	N.Y.&N.H.6sB.	100
5,000	C. F. & M. 1st.c.	83½
10,000	C.,C., C. & I. 1st.	101⅛
3,000	Am. D. I. Co. 7s.	98
25	Bank of Republic.	114½
21	Shoe&Leather Bk.	155
200	C. Coal of Md.b30.	37
300	W. U. Tel.	69⅛
600	do...bet. call.	69⅛
300	do...s3.	69¼
300	Quick. Min....b3.	36
100	Quick. Pf.	39½
1600	Pacific Mail	60¾
800	do...bet. call.	60⅞
1500	do...c.	60⅜
30	do...b10.	61
200	do	60⅞
1000	do	60⅝
5600	do	60⅝
500	do	60⅜
200	do...s3.	60¼
20	N.J.C.L.I.Co..b. c.	75
100	Am. Mer. U. T.	69
5	N. Y. C. & H.	97⅛
200	do...bet. call.	97½
400	Long Island...b.c.	74
200	B., H. & E....b.c.	3½
2000	N. Y. C.& H.Ctfs.	93⅛
20000	do...bet. call.	93¼
30000	do	93
400	Erie...bet. call.	32¼
2900	do	32⅞
1400	do...b3.	33
200	do...c.	32⅞
1500	do	33
400	do...b3.	33
1000	L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3.	91¾
900	do...b3.	91¾
500	do...c.	91⅝
200	do...b30.	92
1000	do...b60.	92¼
500	do...s3.	91½
150	Panama R.	80
50	do	80½
100	do	80⅝
60	do	81
100	Clev. & Pitts. G..	90
200	do	90¼
100	Chi. & N. W.	76⅜
200	do..bet. call.	76⅝
200	do...s3.	76⅜
1400	do	76½
150	N. J. Central	111
500	Del., L. & W.	105¼
200	do...s3.	105¾
900	do...bet. call.	106
50	Morris & Essex...	92⅞
20	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	11
200	H. & St. J....s60	37
200	do	37¾
100	do	37⅝
600	do..b. call.s3.	37⅛
100	H. & St. J. Pf.	56½
400	Union Pacific.b.e.	34⅜
200	do	34⅝
500	do...b3.	34½
200	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	44
500	do...b3.	44
500	do...s3.	43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C. bds., 2d Ser.	111¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R.. '65.	111
13,000	U.S.5-20 C., 65,n.	110⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.. '68.	112
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅜
12,000	N. C. O. bs.b. c.	35⅛
3,000	Union Pac. 1st..	91⅜
8,000	Union Pac.L.G.	81¾
25	Manhattan Bk.b.c.	147½
100	Canton Co.	83½
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	36⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	39½
100	do	39⅜
400	do...b3.	39⅛
200	do	39⅜
20	P. M. S. Co.b. c.c.	60⅜
500	do...s3.	60⅜
2600	do	60½
200	do	60⅝
200	West. U. Tel..b. c.	69⅛
200	Cons. C. of Md.b.c.	36½
50	Adams Express...	93
200	Erie R....b. c..s3.	32¾
200	do...c.	32¾
400	do...b3.	32⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	72
50	Erie Pf.	60
300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½
200	Harlem R.	108¾
200	Reading R....b60.	113¾
500	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	91⅝
400	do...b60.	92¼
1000	do...b30.	92
400	do	91¾
700	Clev. & Pitts. Gu..	90
400	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	76⅜
200	do	76⅝
100	Chi. & N.W.Pf.s3.	90½
1900	Del., L. & West..	106
100	Chi. & Alton	117
100	H. & St. Jo....s3.	37
100	do	37
400	do...bet. call.	36¾
300	do	37⅛
400	do	37⅛
100	H. & St. J. Pf.s60.	56
100	do	56
200	do...bet. call.	55¾
200	Col. C. & Ind. C...	22⅛
500	O. & Miss..b. c.s3.	43¾
500	do	43⅞
500	do	44
500	Union Pac.. .b. c.	34⅛

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Third Year of the Administration of President GRANT closes on a reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of about *Three Hundred Millions of dollars,* (the exact figures are **$299,649,762,**) and a reduction of the yearly Gold Interest charge on the Debt of **$16,990,470** *per annum.* In addition to which there is a reduction of $1,012,880 per annum on the outstanding Currency Three ₱ cent. obligations of the Treasury, leaving the present Currency Interest only $1,021,320 per annum.

The decrease in the Principal of the Public Debt since the First of February is **$12,391,452.** The following is the comparison of the present Debt with the figures of March 4, 1869:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.

	March 4, 1869.	March 1, 1872.
Funded Stocks (Gold)	$2,107,846,150	$1,467,750,500
Decrease Funded Debt		382,399,700
Total		$1,850,150,200
		257,695,950
Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.		
	March 4, 1869.	March 1, 1872.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$357,591,101
Fractional currency	36,781,547	41,491,300
Gold notes	23,775,500	32,520,000
Three per cents	57,140,000	19,140,000
Four per cents		678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past-due demands	6,422,464	1,679,142
Accrued interest	35,071,255	33,432,600
In gross	$533,214,899	$500,532,043
Less gold in the Treasury	98,744,261	110,405,319
Total	$434,470,638	$390,126,724
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	14,463,427
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$375,663,297
Decrease in unfunded debt		$41,953,812
Decrease in funded stocks		257,695,950
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$299,649,762
Outstanding Debt as Above.		
Funded		$1,850,150,200
Unfunded		375,663,297
Total, March 1, 1872		$2,225,813,497
Total, Feb. 1, 1872		2,238,204,949
Decrease of month		$12,391,452

The demand for Money from the Brokers today was quite active at 7 ₱ cent., and a commission was paid in some instances to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. The Banks, as a rule, are not lending with much freedom even at 7 ₱ cent., and most of the demand on temporary loan is supplied by the private Banking-houses and the Canadian Bank Agents.

The sales of Gold and the sales of Foreign Exchange through the forenoon were dull; Gold 110, and Bills on London 109¼@109½ ₱ cent.; but later in the day there was an improvement in the inquiry for Exchange, and more disposition to buy Gold at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent., the price closing 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. The steamers arriving yesterday brought forward a considerable amount of United States 5 ₱ cents, (New Loan,) sold on Cable orders to arrive about a fortnight ago, and this operation probably contributed to the demand for Exchange today. A few of the 5-20s of 1862 advertised to be paid off March 7, have also arrived.

The demand for Gold to pay Customs, which was dull on Wednesday and Thursday, increased today to about $650,000. It is expected that about $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 will be paid into the Treasury at New-York for Customs account this month, and $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, at the other ports of the United States.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds today, with sales of the new 5 ₱ cents as high as 108⅞ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there is not much doing. The South Carolinas are firmer. The Railway Mortgages (old Westerns and the 6 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds of Central and Union Pacific) are in good demand; the Union First Mortgage advanced to 91⅞ ₱ cent. Among the Miscellaneous speculatives there was a very large business, at a further advance in price, in Pacific Mail, and considerable transactions in Quicksilver Company, the Preference Stock selling at 39⅞ ₱ cent. In Erie Stock the movement was quite spirited, and sales after the Second Board were made as high as 33½ ₱ cent. The Vanderbilt Roads were dull, and the Western Roads quite irregular, through most of the day, but closing up generally firm. Late in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅜	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July.	111⅜	111⅞
American Gold	110	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97⅝
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅞	93¼
Reading	113	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111½
North-west Common	76¼	76½
North-west Preferred	90¼	90½
Pacific Mail	60⅞	61¼
St. Paul Preferred	77¼	77½
St. Paul Common	56⅞	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75	75¼
Western Telegraph	69¼	69⅞
Erie	32⅛	33⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅞
Lake Shore	91⅜	91½

The speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks, at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

Gold receipts	$658,277 70
Gold payments	2,377,974 34
Gold balance	73,566,122 15
Currency receipts	195,357 77
Currency payments	1,502,451 12
Currency balance	3,630,739 31
Customs	646,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115¼
5-20 reg., '62	111
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛
Call Bonds, '72	112
5-20 reg., '64	111
5-20 coup., '64	111
5-20 reg., '65	111
5-20 coup., '65	111¼
5-20 reg., '65. n. i.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	110⅜
5-20 reg., '67	111
5-20 coup., '67	111⅜
5-20 reg., '68	111⅞
5-20 coup., '68	112
10-40 reg	107⅛
10-40 coup	*107⅜
5s reg., '81	108⅜
5s coup., '81	108⅜
6s currency	114

* Ex coupon.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
Erie 2d 7s, '79	x 95
Erie 3d 7s, '83	x 94¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	91¼
Long Dock Bonds	92
Buf., N.Y.& E.1st, '77.	94
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101¾
Harlem 1st 7s	101½
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	103
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	114
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	104
Pac. R. 7s,guar.byMo.	99¾
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	102⅛
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	91⅛
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s..	81⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	x 81½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
Chi. & N.W.Con. Bds.	94¾
Chi. & N.W.Ext. Bds.	84½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	91
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..	105
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	x 96
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext..	97
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D..	89
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	86
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv.	89¾
Han. & Nap. 1st	90
Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Gt. West. 2d, '93	89⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅜
Mor. & Es. 1st	104⅛
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Ohio & Miss. 2d	86½
Peninsula 1st Conv..	x 91⅛
St. L. & Iron M. 1st..	94
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107¾
Mil.& St.P.,Iowa Div.	89
Jol. & Chi. 1st	105⅛
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	93
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	90⅛
Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	86½
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	84⅜
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	38⅛
Bos., H. & E. Guar	40
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83½

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119
Pennsylvania Coal	210
Maryland Coal Co	19
Spring Mount. Coal	60
Canton Co., Balt	83¾
N. J. Land Im'nt Co..	75
Consol. Coal of Md	36½
Cumb. Coal & Iron	57
West. Union Tel	69¾
Quicksil. Mining Co..	[illegible]
Quick. Min. Co., pref.	39¾
Adams Express	93
Wells-Fargo Express	72
Am. M. U. Express	68⅞
United States Ex	65¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co..	61⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	98
City 6s, New	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	124¾	125
Pennsylvania Central	59⅝	59¾
Reading	112⅞	113
Lehigh Valley	62½	62¾
Catawissa Preferred	46¼	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼	26½
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement, in a succeeding column, of Messrs. TANNER & Co., No. 11 Wall-street, of the St. Joseph and Denver Eight ₱ cent. (Gold) Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at 97½ ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The Mortgage is placed with the Farmers' Loan as Trustee, and covers 1,700,000 acres Lands granted by the Government of the United States, as well as the franchises, equipment and personal property of the Company. The liberal rate of Gold Interest is such as to make it an inducement to the buyers of Railway Bonds to look into the security of the Mortgage and the prospects of the Road when completed, on all which points they can inform themselves on inquiry of the Bankers of the Company.

Messrs. CLARK & MAYNARD, Booksellers, in Barclay-street, suspended payment in 1862, and settled with their creditors by composition, and subsequently resumed business. A few days since they inclosed to each of their old creditors, who had voluntarily released all legal claim upon them, a check to make good the full amount of the original debt.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. advertise to pay the March coupons of the Selma and Memphis Road.

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 8, '72. Francs.	Feb. 15, '72. Francs.
Circulation	2,426,237,585	2,430,930,820
Current accounts	315,660,555	292,272,027
Treasury balance	82,414,254	83,310,224
Bills discounted	731,338,797	713,165,086
Gold in Bank	640,692,968	649,202,347
Treasury bonds	1,277,105,000	1,286,305,000

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 14th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,409,748	Increase. £16,074
Public deposits	9,309,021	Increase. 1,887,938
Other deposits	20,610,150	Increase. 488,381
Government securities	13,995,444	No alteration.
Other securities	20,031,544	Increase. 2,312,920
Notes unemployed	13,501,865	Increase. 14,065

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,638,335, being a decrease of £364,715, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,878,355, showing a decrease of £301,894 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£23,878,355	£21,885,090
Reserve	14,240,020	13,609,025
Notes in circulation	24,638,335	28,216,065
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅞	92
French Rentes	56f. 77c.	50f. 90c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MARCH INVESTMENTS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Bonds.

THE RAPID PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD TOWARD COMPLETION, IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT TO THE MISSOURI RIVER THE ROAD IS UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

This will give to its bondholders a lien upon millions of acres of the finest land in the country, besides their mortgage on the road and its earnings, thus making doubly secure the investment, which, in all its features, is one of the safest and most reliable next to the Government loans. The redemption of 5-20s by the Treasury indicates low rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and as $40,000,000 more are called in for March, we strongly recommend to the holders thereof an immediate exchange for the 7-30 GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

They are free of United States Tax, and are issued in the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The bonds, which are being rapidly sold, are secured by a first and only mortgage on over two thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments, and on over TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND ACRES of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is a finished line running through one of the richest portions of Illinois, connecting Chicago by the shortest route with the celebrated Block Coal fields of Indiana, and by way of Evansville and Nashville with the entire South. Although but just opened, it is already earning, net, MORE THAN THE ENTIRE INTEREST on all its bonds. We are now selling the last of the issue at 90 and accrued interest. They pay 7 per cent. gold. Full particulars furnished on application in person or by mail.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers.
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad, (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ LAND GRANT BONDS.—By an article recently published in regard to the sales of lands by some twenty-five of the principal land grant railroad companies of the United States, it will be found that the actual price realized per acre varies from $3 07 to $13 98, and that at the head of this list stands the lands of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, running from Fort Wayne, in Indiana, northerly through the State of Michigan. The same statement shows that the lands of this Company are selling at the rate of $50,967 50 per mile of road, and the issue of bonds being but at the rate of $25,000 per mile, are thus secured not only by a first mortgage on the road, but by double the amount in lands. It is therefore apparent to investors that the security of these bonds is beyond question, as the proceeds of the lands are invested in the repurchase of the bonds. The cause of the high prices of these lands is that they are valuable lumber lands, and situated so near to the consuming population of the country, being within 600 miles of New-York City.

The bonds have 30 years to run, principal and interest, (7 per cent.,) payable in gold in New-York; coupons or registered, payable April and October, free of tax. But a small portion of the issue remains unsold. Price, 96 per cent. and accrued interest. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 1.—FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT weak, declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 23¾@$1 24⅛. CORN weak and lower at 39c for No. 2 mixed. OATS quiet and steady at 31⅛c.@31⅜c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and weak at 73½c.@74c. for No. 2. BARLEY steady and in fair demand at 57c.@57¼c. for No. 2 Spring. PROVISIONS dull. PORK sold at $12@$12 15, cash or seller March. LARD easier at $8 60@$8 65, cash or seller March. HAMS in pickle at 7½c.@9½c. Green HAMS unchanged. BULK MEATS quiet at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 5⅝c. for Sides; 5⅞c.@6c. for Clear Rib Sides; and 6¼c. for Clear Sides. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady at $4 75@$5 10; packed to date, 1,166,000, against 894,000 for last year. HIGHWINES quiet; held at 85½c. Live HOGS firm and steady at $4 15@$4 85. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley and 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—FLOUR quiet and weak for lower grades; others firm; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$6; Extra do., $6 20@$6 25; Double Extra do., $7; Family, $8 35@$8 75. WHEAT in fair demand; Spring, $1 24; No. 2 Spring, $1 39; Winter dull; No. 3 at $1 70. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed and Yellow on the track at 39c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 40c.@41c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 37c. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 82c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. WHISKY lower at 86c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and lower. PORK, $12 75, cash or April. BACON—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c., latter on order. LARD—Lower, to sell; sales, small lots prime Steam, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; round lots City, held 8¾c. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 50; very light, $3 75. CATTLE quiet at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $7 40@$7 60. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 65@$1 67. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 90c.@93c. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BUTTER unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged at $12 75. LARD dull and unchanged; 8¾c.@9¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides held at 6½c. BACON steady for Sides; sales at 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Shoulders dull at 5¾c. WHISKY steady; sales at 84c.@85c., the latter the prevailing rate.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 27½ for No. 1; $1 23¾ for No. 2. OATS firm and in fair demand at 31¾c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 39c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE dull and drooping at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal at 59c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS dull and nominal. PORK dull at $12. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 8,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, March 1.—WHEAT unchanged. RYE dull; sales of 400 bags State at 88c. CORN dull at 70c.@71c. for Western Mixed. Nothing doing in BARLEY or OATS. CATTLE—Receipts, 46 car-loads in excess of those of last week; market rules dull; common and medium grades plenty and dull; prices for medium weights ranged from ¼c.@½c. less than the general range which was from 5c.@6½c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 16 car-loads short of those of last week; market strong and business active; fine wool, 7c.@7¾c.; coarse, do., 7c.@8¼c.; Lambs, 7½c.@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—TOBACCO active at very full prices; sales, 191 hhds. BAGGING quiet and firm. FLOUR unchanged; Extra Family, $7. GRAIN quiet and firm; prices unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. HAMS and LARD in good demand at unchanged prices. WHISKY quiet at 85c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—COTTON very dull and depressed; accurate quotations cannot be given; net receipts, 6,381 bales; gross, 6,504 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,737 bales; to Malaga, 600 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 217,000 bales. Net receipts of the week, 35,504 bales; gross, 36,740 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 34,243 bales; to Cork, 1,590 bales; to Havre, 2,437 bales; to Bremen, 2,866 bales; to Hamburg, 4,896 bales; to Barcelona, 980 bales; to Revel, 1,986 bales; to Santander, 100 bales; to Malaga, 600 bales; coastwise, 4,396 bales; sales of the week, 21,500 bales.

MOBILE, March 1.—COTTON very irregular; demand moderate; Middlings, 21¼c.; net receipts, 684 bales; gross, 694 bales; exports to Liverpool, 6,660 bales; coastwise, 1,091 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 56,245 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,301 bales; gross, 6,324 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,133 bales; coastwise, 4,327 bales; sales of the week, 5,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; net receipts, 1,286 bales, 842 bales not before counted; exports coastwise, 870 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,160 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,988 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,896 bales; coastwise, 3,306 bales; sales of the week, 1,200 bales.

DETROIT, March 1.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 62; No. 1 White, $1 57. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 at 49c. OATS dull and lower at 39½c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	18
Beeswax, pks	8
Cotton, bales	1,414
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	25
Copper, bbls	39
Dried fruit, pks	48
Eggs, bbls	968
Flour, bbls	7,937
Wheat, bushels	24,000
Corn, bushels	67,200
Oats, bushels	6,475
Malt, bushels	3,208
Barley, bushels	7,029
Grass-seed, bags	491
Flax-seed, bags	135
Beans, bbls	156
Peas, bushels	2,390
B. E. Peas, bags	172
Corn-meal, bbls	546
Corn-meal, bags	537
Hemp, bales	73
Hops, bales	129
Hides, No	393
Hides, bales	475
Leather, sides	8,356
Spirits Turp., bbls	30
Tar, bbls	267
Resin, bbls	907
Pork, pks	544
Cut-meats, pks	2,063
Grease, pks	87
Lard, pks	2,687
Lard, kegs	367
Stearine, pks	50
Butter, pks	1,491
Cheese, pks	211
Tallow, pks	94
Lard-oil, bbls	50
Dressed Hogs, No	328
Pea-nuts, bags	280
Starch, boxes	900
Tobacco, hhds	120
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	149
Whisky, bbls	786
Wool, bales	118
Tow, bales	52
Oil, bbls	284
Oil, Red, bbls	50
Skin, bales	11
Spelter, pieces	238

COFFEE—Has been dull and nominal throughout, no dealings of importance having been reported. The stock in first hands includes 120,863 bags Rio, 6,500 bags and 18,027 mats Java, 9,207 bags Laguayra, 8,823 bags San Domingo, 5,359 bags Costa Rica, 4,611 bags Maracaibo, 2,885 bags Porto Rico, 2,089 bags Ceylon, 1,575 bags Jamaica, 847 bags Savanilla, and 326 bags Mexican. The Importers' and Grocers' Committee of Conference, having returned from Washington, report that they have been assured by the Senate Finance Committee that, whatever change may be made in the tariff, it will not, in any event, take effect earlier than July 1.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate for early delivery at a farther reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 2,224 bales, including 456 bales to shippers, 1,668 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an active business reported, but prices show a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 29,250 bales (13,600 bales last evening, and 15,650 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 300 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21¾c., notice after 10th; 100 bales at 21⅝c.; April, 600 bales at 22 5-16c., 50 bales at 22⅜c., 600 bales at 22¼c., 50 bales at 22 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 22 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22c., 1,000 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22 3-16c., 900 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; May, 700 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 600 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 1,300 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 200 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 300 bales at 22¼c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 500 bales at 22 9-16c., 200 bales at 22½c., 1,600 bales at 22⅝c., 500 bales at 22 11-16c. Exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales April for 100 bales May; ⅜c. paid to exchange 300 bales March for 300 bales May. and today, for March, 100 bales at 21⅛c., notice after 10th; 750 bales at 21 7-16c., short notice; 100 bales at 21⅛c., regular; 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 500 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅜c., short notice; 100 bales at 21½c., short notice; 100 bales at 21 9-16c., regular; 100 bales at 21⅛c., 700 bales at 21 7-16c., short notice; 100 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c.; April, 200 bales at 22¼c., 900 bales at 22 1-16c., 600 bales at 22c., 900 bales at 22⅛c., 500 bales at 22 1-16c., 2,800 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c.; May, 600 bales at 22⅜c., 800 bales at 22½c., 1,500 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22⅜c., 1,900 bales at 22½c.; June, 1,000 bales at 22⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22¾c.; August, 300 bales at 22 9-16c.; The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 21.60c.; April, 22.12c.; May, 22.39c.; June, 22.48c.; July, 22⅝c. The stock of Cotton in New-York, Feb. 29, 1872, was, in warehouses, 83,148 bales; on wharves, 5,036 bales; on shipboard, (not cleared,) 5,038 bales. Total, 93,222 bales. The receipts at this port today were 1,414 bales, including 453 bales per rail, 961 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,225,767 bales, against 2,918,738 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Up'and.	Ala.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅜	19½	19¾	20
Good Ordinary	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅜
Low Middling	21⅜	21¾	22	22⅛
Middling	22¼	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull, throughout, with but little call from any source, and with values quoted heavy and irregular. The offerings have been on the increase, and holders have shown more urgency to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$7; good to fancy at $7@7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 15 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been steady but not active. Desirable lots have been in light supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $6 35@$8 35 for ordinary to very good, and $8 35@$11 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $4 10@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 80@$3 85 for Yellow, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 250 bbls.

FRUIT.—The market, though not active, shows decided firmness for the leading articles; sales, 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel at $3 ₱ box; and 250 bbls. Currants at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been quoted less firm, with, however, a somewhat livelier call noted, at the modified figures, chiefly for No. 2 Spring, for export. Winter Wheat has been held with some show of confidence, on a rather scant supply, and a moderate inquiry, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for strictly No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, delivered, mainly at about the inside price, the latter rate having been paid for only a part of a boat-load; $1 55½@$1 56½ for No. 2 do., in store; $1 54½@$1 55½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 67@$1 73 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western, mostly at $1 70 for Red Western, in store, and $1 75@$1 83 for small lots of White State and Western....Corn has been in fair supply and demand at about previous figures. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels, at 68c.@71c. for New, in lots, chiefly at 70c.@70½c. for good to prime samples, delivered; 70½c.@71½c. for Yellow and White Western; 70c.@71c. for Yellow Southern. ....Rye has been inactive at about former quotations....Barley has been in moderate request and quoted steady as to price; sales, 17,000 bushels at $1 14 for fair Canada West; 75c.@80c. for State....Barley-malt has been dull at old rates....Oats have been held firmly, but have been inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52c. for do., in store; 52c. for Black, in store; 52½c. for do., afloat, and 54c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been quiet but steady at 18c. Bagging has been in demand at full rates; Native, 16c.@16½c. Sales, 100 rolls domestic Cloth at 16¾c.; stock here, 3,300 bales Bags, and 11,300 bales Bagging; at Boston, 3,000 bales Bags, and 9,800 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been dull and irregular; Manila, 12½c.@13c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@7c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅜c., currency. Sales, 1,000 bales Jute Butts, at 3⅛c., gold. The stock includes, according to Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & CO., 14,177 bales Manila, 14,700 bales Jute, and 17,800 bales Jute Butts, here; also, 6,000 bales Manila, 620 bales Jute, and 10,850 bales Jute Butts, at Boston.

HIDES—Strong as to price, and in good request.

METALS—There has been a fair inquiry for Ingot Copper for early delivery at previous prices; 300,000 lbs. were sold at 28⅜c.@28½c. ₱ lb. Pig-iron has been in good demand and buoyant, with sales reported of 500 tons Glengarnock at $41; 500 tons Gray Forge, on private terms, with No. 1 American Pig quoted up to $45 at the close. Iron Rails have been in quick request, and 2,300 tons American have been purchased on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron has been more sought after, and quoted decidedly stronger, closing at $50@$55., as the extremes, with 500 tons reported sold, to arrive, on private terms. Lead and Spelter dull at old figures. Zinc, steady, but inactive. Pig-tin has been in more demand, with sales reported of 500 slabs Shorts at 36⅛c.@37c., and 300 tons English at 36½c.@36¾c., gold. There has been a fairly active call for Tin Plates at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 3,000 boxes Charcoal, for forward delivery, on private terms; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 62½@$9 75; 500 boxes I. C., 14x20, Coke Tin at $9 87½; 250 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $8 75; and 500 boxes Coke Terne at $9, gold, ₱ box. The closing quotations for Tin and Tin Plates are given as follows: I. C. Tin Charcoal, $11 12½@$11 25; I. C. Tin Coke, $9 75@$10; I. C. Terne Charcoal, $9 62½@$9 87½; I. C. Terne Coke, $8 75@$9 12½, gold. Banca Tin, 41c.; Straits Tin, 37c.; English Tin, 37c., gold.

MOLASSES—A moderate demand has been noted on the basis of previous quotations; sales today 560 hhds. prime old crop Porto Rico to the trade at 36c., and 185 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 51c.@63c., ₱ gallon. Stock of all kinds, this morning, equal to 2,642 hhds. against 8,304 hhds. same time last year. We quote: Porto Rico at 25c.@40c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans, 62c.@69c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted rather more attention and has been quoted pretty firm at $4 65@$4 70 for Strained; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $4 67½, and 300 bbls. do. and low No. 2 at $4 65 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull but held with more firmness, Wilmington being quoted up to $3 75....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and depressed at 83½c.@84c. for merchantable, as the closing quotations; sales, 150 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with firmness, but has been very quiet. The offerings for early delivery have been on a restricted scale. Refined has been in light request for early delivery, at 22½c. here; at Philadelphia the current quotation was 22c. for Standard White....Refined, in cases, dull at 27¾c.@28¼c....Crude has been in some demand at 13⅜c. ₱ gallon; sales, 1,500 bbls....Shipping Crude at 17c.@17⅛c. ....Naphtha nominal at 10½c.@11c....Creek figures as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower and irregular, leading to freer purchases toward the close, for early delivery, at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 1,080 bbls., at $13 50 for old Western Mess; $13 90@$14 for full, and $14 10@$14 25 for small lots of new Mess; $13 75 for new Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair but at easier rates; sales 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, including 1,250 bbls., seller April, at $14@$14 10; 750 bbls., seller May, at $14, and 500 bbls., seller June, at $14 10, ₱ bbl.; stock of Pork, 58,572 bbls.; receipts in February, 24,713 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 6¼c.@6⅝c. for City, and 5¾c.@5⅞c., chiefly at 5⅞c., for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in request and steady at 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last include 90 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., 50 boxes Long-cut Hams at 9¼c., 1,000 Smoked Hams at 11½c., and 15,000 lbs. Bellies at 7⅜c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been about steady, but has been without activity; sales 995 boxes, including for early delivery here, 225 boxes Short Rib at 7c., 220 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c., and 400 boxes Short Clear at 7⅜c.; and for March delivery here 150 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c....Lard has been offered with more freedom at easier prices, leading to more extensive dealings, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 1,240 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅜c.@9½c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c. for prime City; 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 3,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 1,750 tcs., seller March, at 9⅛c.; 750 tcs., seller April, at 9¼c.; and 750 tcs., seller May, at 9⅜c., ₱ lb....Beef has been in rather better request at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 275 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quite dull at from $12@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 61,212 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $22@$26 as the extremes; sales, 80 bbls.

RICE—The demand has been good for job lots at firm prices; sales, 163 tcs. Carolina, at $8 25@$9; 200 bags Patna, at $7 37½@$7 75; 400 bags Rangoon, at $6 87½@$7 25; and 3500 bags do., in bond, at $3 25, (gold,) ₱ 100 lbs. The stock in first hands included 665 tcs. Carolina, 3,800 bags Patna, and 8,600 bags Rangoon.

SOAP—The jobbing trade has been fair, and prices have been maintained. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw gain on the demand, which is moderate, and the tendency of price is downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 hhds. good refining Cuba, new crop, at 9c., with fair quoted weak at 8⅞c.@8¾c.; 159 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 500 boxes do. at 9¾c.; and 215 boxes Clayed Havana on private terms, with No. 12 quoted at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined quiet at 10⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Stock of Raw Sugars, in first hands, 15,439 hhds., 26,476 boxes, 130,880 bags (including 129,225 bags Manila, 1,590 bags Bahia, and 65 bags East India) and 420 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW, &C.—The market has shown less firmness for most kinds of Tallow, on rather freer offerings and a moderate inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 247,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9c. for ordinary to prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 9¾c.@10⅛c., and 87 pks. Grease at 6⅛c.@7¾c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been steady and in moderate request; sales, 300 hhds. at 7⅛c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf in fair demand and firm; sales, 400 cases Ohio at 16c.@17c.; 150 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 107 cases new crop do. at 13c.@14c., and 100 cases sundry growths at 20c.@55c. ₱ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales were sold at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.; market steady. Messrs. M. RADER & SON make the exports of Tobacco hence in February 2,119 hhds., 268 cases, 5,052 bales, 326 stems and 540,109 lbs. Manufactured. Stock here today, 10,067 hhds. Domestic in the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses, and 18,605 bales Spanish.

WHISKY—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted about steady; sales 450 bbls, in lots, on the basis of 90c. ₱ gallon, with retail dealings reported at a shade higher figures.

WOOL—Of the movements in this line in February, Messrs. KITCHING BROS. remark: During the month of February the market continued very active for most kinds of Wool. Small offerings of domestic fleece and pulled sold readily at advanced figures, and stocks today are quite insignificant. Texas Wools were moderately inquired for, and holders are asking higher prices. Stocks of that description are not large. The demand for Fall Clip California has somewhat improved, and stocks are decreasing. Of Cape Wool several lots have been promptly taken on arrival and are held at advanced rates. Mestiza Wools are well sold up from first hands. Carpet Wools have been much inquired for, and, with small stocks, prices have again advanced. Sheepskins were in good demand, but only small quantities have arrived, which were readily sold. The advices from Europe report the markets active and prices still advancing. At the Colonial Wool sales, which commenced in London 8th ult., prices opened 10 ₱ cent. above November rates, and the advance has been sustained and even increased, according to latest cable advices. The next series of East India Wool sales at Liverpool commences on 19th inst. Imports, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 27, 1872, 7,366 bales, 3,230,836 lbs.; for month ending Feb. 24, 1872, 4,409 bales, 2,086,431 lbs.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate call noted in the line of berth freights, for room for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, with a limited inquiry for general cargo, at about previous figures. The chartering business has been unusually dull, the bids for Petroleum vessels, which have been in most request, having been generally below the views of ship-owners. Vessels for the Grain trade have not attracted much attention....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 2,950 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, mainly by steam; 23,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6⅛d., vessel to haul to store; 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; and 650 pks. Provisions at 25s. by steam, and 20s. by sail; 200 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 25s. ₱ ton, and 200 tcs. and 100 bbls Beef, by steam, on private terms.... For Bristol, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. ....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 25s....For Glasgow, 25,000 bushels Grain, reported, by steam, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Lard-oil at 30s....For Havre, by steam, 500 bbls. Pork at $1 37½ ₱ bbl.; 800 boxes Bacon and 200 tcs. Lard at 7-16c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, an American ship, 805 tons, with general cargo at a round sum, not made public....For Bremen, 500 boxes Bacon, part at 22s 6d....For Hamburg, 8,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel; 7,000 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 250 tons Black Walnut at 27s. 6d. measurement; also, a German bark, 571 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Stettin, by steam, 350 pks. Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton....For Cronstadt, about 800 bales Cotton, 400 bbls. Resin, and 400 tons Measurement Goods (including about 130 tons Agricultural Implements) reported at equal to 40s. ₱ ton, measurement; also, a Russian bark, 450 tons, for general cargo, on private terms....For the Continent direct, a British bark, 881 tons, reported with equal to 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Genoa or Leghorn, an Italian brig, 266 tons, with about 1,850 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.... For Gibraltar, 1,500 cases Petroleum on private terms. ....For Malta, 1,500 cases Petroleum, 50 hhds. Tobacco and 15 tons Lignum Vitæ on private terms....For Gibraltar and Malta, an Italian brig, 393 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards trade in Beeves was so small that it could not be said to effect the general market; 109 head came to hand, quality medium, prices from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; generally on estimate those weighed were allowed 58 lbs. to the cwt., net; 22 Milch Cows, poor quality, sold at $25 ₱ head. Illinois Bulls, live weight, 5c. ₱ lb. On yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards trade in Horned Cattle was fair, quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 56 to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep steady from 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Hogs inactive; quotations in Live Hogs nominal from 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Bacon Pigs, 6½c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed from 5¾c.@5⅞c. ₱ lb.; some lots held for 6c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

P. CAREY sold for W. M. DOTY 109 Steers, common Cattle, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 10 Bulls at $74 ₱ head. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 127 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for N. MORRIS 113 Steers, Illinois, fair cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. B. GILLETT sold for T. KLEMENS 48 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self 192 Steers, Missouris, coarse cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; a few top Steers sold at 12c. ₱ lb. W. C. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 103 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 95 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. MOSES sold for N. MORRIS, 80 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. W. FLORENCE held on sale for N. MORRIS, 32 Steers, Illinois, weight 6¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves, 87 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 64 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Again, for A. CHRISTY, 73 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also for E. NEFF, 42 Steers, Ohios, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. C. KHAN sold for self, 30 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, for same, 67 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. T. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOOD, 38 Steers, Ohios, coarse Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong. N. MOORHOUSE held on sale for W. W. WOOD, 64 Steers, Illinois, and 18 Steers, Texans.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP-YARDS.

J. D. PIDCOCK sold 164 Sheep, weight 13,830 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 175 Sheep, weight 17,090 lbs., at 9⅜c. ₱ lb.; 415 Sheep, weight 41,520 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 365 Sheep, weight 31,490 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; above lots all fine-wooled Western Sheep; 180 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; held on sale, 12 cars of fine-wooled Western Sheep. KASE & HOUVER held on sale 63 Jersey Sheep, mixed, from choice Wethers coarse Bucks. Had four cars due for to-morrow.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals for yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards—1,417 head of horned Cattle, 3,191 Hogs, 3,786 Sheep.

Gross arrivals for yesterday and today at Weehawken Yards—240 head of horned Cattle, 1,524 Sheep, 986 Hogs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FIVE EDITIONS IN THREE WEEKS!
Have been absorbed by the trade of T. De Witt Talmage's new book,

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"His pictures are graphic and startling. He is terribly in earnest. We have read chapters in this book which seemed life histories of families with whom many are familiar."—*Presbyterian.*

"It is an excellent book—a powerful and vigorous appeal to common sense and reason; and the rapid sale it is having testifies to the hold it has taken on the minds of the thoughtful."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"The 'House of Blackness and Darkness' is an outspoken and terrible denunciation calculated to arouse wide horror for its insidious poisoning. Other vices of the times receive telling blows."—*Weekly Trade Circular.*

"The chapters are almost as thrilling and effective upon the reader's reason and imagination as if delivered by the able divine from the pulpit."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

"We wish this book could be put into the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Methodist Recorder.*

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STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York will be held in the Sunday-school Room of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st., on MONDAY, March 4, at 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. RYLAND, D. D., will read an essay on "The Relation of Children to Christ and His Church." Subject for discussion—*To Secure Properly Qualified Teachers, is it Expedient that They Should be Paid?* All are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church is convenient to most of the hotels. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. DR. WM. S. NICKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song, SUNDAY EVENING 7½ P. M., followed by a brief address by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D. Social Bible-class every Sunday afternoon at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. M. MCALLISTER will preach 10½, and Rev. S. D. BROWN and others, 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 and 1½. Young People's Prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st.; services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Special attention to strangers.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, fully furnished, all day Sunday.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., near 8th-av. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries, and Bible Rights in this Our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, D. D., late of Hartford at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 3.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*God Hardening Pharaoh's Heart.* On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 8 P. M., the fourth of the special Lenten sermons will be preached by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D. Subject—*The Joy of Sacrifice.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. W. K. SCHERMERHORN, of Boston, will preach in this church, SUNDAY, March 3, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *Liberal Christian Views of the Nature and Benefits of the Lord's Supper.* Evening—*How to Judge Religion by its Fruits.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector; services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relations to the Catholic Church,* concluding last Sunday's sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching on SABBATH EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture—*The Lost Soul Found in Christ.*

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st. All the seats are free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Quarterly meeting services on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av. An old-fashioned Methodist Love Feast at 9 A. M. Rev. WM. GOULD, District Chairman, will preach MORNING and EVENING, the Lord willing. Sacrament after morning sermon. All lovers of pure and undefiled Methodism are invited. The Great Shepherd of the sheep has declared He will be present to feed the flock.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. H. A. GALLAHER will address the meeting. Solo, choir and congregational singing. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST M. P. CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. At NIGHT, 7 o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Who is Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven.* All invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Baptismal service and preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½. All invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. and Park-av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; Lord's Supper at 3½; 7½, prayer and conference-meeting. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—On SUNDAY and EVERY DAY the coming week the meetings will be conducted by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and Rev. W. MCDONALD, with other eminent ministers, under the auspices of the National Camp-meeting Association. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; at 7 o'clock P. M. General love-feast at 3 o'clock P. M. EACH WEEK DAY—Preaching at 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock, followed by a prayer and experience meeting. TODAY, (Saturday,) preaching at 3 o'clock P. M., and experience-meeting at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 3, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday School, 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, FRIDAY EVENINGS.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—125th-st., corner 2d-av.; Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. C. C. GOSS, and in the evening at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D.; in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

MR. DOUGLAS RUSSELL, EVANGEList, will preach in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, 10½ morning and 7½ evening and EVERY EVENING during the week at 7½.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach in this Church, SABBATH, at 10½; and in the EVENING at 7½, Rev. M. C. JULIAN; Friday Evening Prayer-meeting at 7½. Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct Divine services SUNDAY, at the Thirty-fifth-street M. E. Church, near 10th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All welcome.

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.—REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D. will preach in behalf of this Institution in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M.

REV DR. OSGOOD, MINISTER IN charge, will preach in St. John's Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av.—Morning and evening at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Demonism in our Time.* Evening—*Temptations in our City Life.* Seats free to all. Week day services on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Third discourse in the evening on the Vices of New-York—*Extravagance.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M.—THE ELOquent pastor of Attorney-street Methodist Church, N. Y., will preach, by way of exchange, in the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK; seats free. TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, the Bible-class anniversary and concert at the Apollo Rooms, 5th-st., between South 3d and South 4th sts.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR OF the Church of the Resurrection will preach in the hall corner 55th-st. and 3d av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. HUTTON WILL PREACH at Gospel Chapel, No. 257 Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Observance of the Sabbath.*

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 2¾ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Next WEDNESDAY EVENING Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, and next FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. GEER will preach in the course of sermons for Lent.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN DICKINSON, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young peoples meeting at 6 P. M. All the seats are free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of 53d-st.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, March 3, morning prayers 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 10½; children's service 3½; evening prayers, with sermon by the Rector, 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d aves., Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.; seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—DIVINE SERvices and sermon, with collection for Hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SEXTON.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Sexton in an Episcopal church by a young man fully competent. Address C., Post-office Box 1,122.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. J. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE—A course of four Illustrated Scientific Lectures, by Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, in Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 8, 15, 22, and 29.

1st. *The Matter King*—A careful and comprehensive memoir of Oxygen, the royal element in the cosmos; crowded with the most brilliant experiments in combustion.

2d. *The Matter Queen*—A thorough résumé of the nature and phenomena of Hydrogen as related to Oxygen, with fascinating illustrations in Ballooning, Illuminations, Singing Flames, and Hydro-Oxygen Fusions.

3d. *About the Sun*—A view of the great light giver, as seen through the telescope and prism, with grand illustrative projections.

4th. Subject to be announced.—Prof. RICHARDS, the well-known popular scientific writer, has for several years devoted his attention to making his lectures most thoroughly entertaining as well as instructive, crowding them with beautiful and startling experiments, he unfolds the wonders of modern science in so pleasant a manner that abstruse truths become like fairy stories. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.) All lectures will be delivered in the College Building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot.

LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK.—SUNDAY, 3d inst.—Third lecture in the course on "Christian Work in Cities," by Rev. W. ORMISTON, D. D. Subject: *Christ's Laws for Christian Workers.* To be delivered in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, 5th inst.—*Eyes instead of Ears; or, What has been done for Deaf-mutes,* by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D. THURSDAY, 7th inst.—*How to make Chalk Talk,* with illustrations on the black-board, by C. B. STOUT, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J. SATURDAY, 9th inst.—*Chapel Services,* by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had, without charge, at the door on evening of lecture.

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH will hold a public meeting, at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock; Mr. GEORGE J. HAMILTON will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. S. D. BROWN and Rev. J. Y. WOLFF.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE at the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M. Lecture by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Subject—*True Catholicity and Its Relation to Great Questions of the Present Day.*

THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH PURPOSE making their Pastor, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, a donation visit at the parsonage, No. 570 Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1872, to which all the friends of the old church and cause generally are cordially invited.

TO BE CONTINUED—THE GRAND CONcert of the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school will be continued WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, in the Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand. New programme. Admission twenty-five cents.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service SABBATH MORNING at 10½; afternoon at 3½. Rev. SAMUEL ROBINSON, from Ireland, will officiate at both services. Young People's meeting 7½ EVENING in the lecture room. Strangers cordially invited.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR FOR A CHURCH in this City. Address, giving reference and stating salary expected, which must be moderate, C. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BIDDLE and THOMAS B. CLATWORTHY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Biddle and Thomas B. Clatworthy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March, 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1872.
f24-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Purcell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. —Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1872.
f17-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUFUS WATERHOUSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Rufus Waterhouse, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THOS. SADLER, Attorney. mh2-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. PETERS and CHRISTOPHER F. SCHIERLOH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Henry E. Peters and Christopher F. Schierloh, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872.
WILLIAM SALEM, No. 12 Bridge-st., New-York City.
THOMAS CUMMINGS, No. 475 Washington Market, New-York City. Assignees.
EDWIN JAMES, Solicitor to the assignees, No. 262 Broadway, New-York City. mh2-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CHRISTAL, CHARLES E. CHRISTAL and JOSEPH STRUTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Christal, Charles E. Christal and Joseph Struthers, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
BENJAMIN W. HOW, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
mh2-1aw3wSa* No. 28 Burling-slip City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of DAVID J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Creditor—You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Feb. 29, 1872.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.
Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—a pure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Grand Concert by the Mulder-Fabbri Company and the Ninth Regiment Band—Sunday evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Naiad Queen.—The Majiltons, and Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2½.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—Variety Performance. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert by the Philharmonic Society.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Popular Concert—Matinée at 2½ o'clock.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

One would have supposed that there could not be too many investigations going on just now. But Senator Conkling has proposed one which does not suit the opposition. Since Schurz objects to Gen. Grant's appointments to the public service, Mr. Conkling proposes to find out how many recommendations to office Schurz himself has made. Whereupon Mr. Horace Pecksniff takes out his pocket-handkerchief, and mingles tears with oaths in a truly affecting manner. "This is brutal," he says. "Are Senators to play the part of spies upon each other?" The good old man! He wants to be President, and does not like the prospect of waiting four years longer for a chance. But although Mr. Pecksniff may be a good enough subject for laughter, the people don't quite like the idea of electing him as President. And, in the meantime, we want to know all about Schurz's trafficking in offices.

The Board of Health has commenced its annual farce—or tragedy?—with reference to manure. The rules of the Board forbid manure to be stored in the City; but, in spite of this, the Board permits every Winter many thousand loads to be accumulated at points on the North and East Rivers, to the injury of the health of the people. Toward Spring, the Board pretends to wake up, and issues an order requiring the removal of all manure by a time named, which is usually two or three months off. The owners of the fragrant mess pay no attention to the order, and about a month after the time fixed, that is toward Midsummer, the Board again wakes up and issues a new order. The owners then come in and assert that they cannot get it all away for some weeks, and so the matter is played along till Winter, the result being that the manure-men do just as they choose, store their fragrant products in the midst of our crowded population, till they find a market for them, and snap their fingers in the face of the Board of Health. In this way are we governed, and we like it.

It will be remembered that during our attacks upon the Tammany Ring, Mayor Hall attempted to silence us by bringing a suit against us for ejectment from our property. He did not make much of that. He also published a number of articles about us in the *Leader* of a very libelous character, for which he was well aware he might be brought to account some day. He now boasts that he has prepared the papers for thirty-nine distinct actions against us—why not make it 539 while he is about it?—all of which actions he proposes to bring as soon as he is acquitted by the jury just impaneled to try him. He hopes to get these actions tried before Barnard or Cardozo, and offers to bet that the proprietors and editors of this paper will be in State Prison before six weeks are over. A lively prospect! Let us have the actions by all means. We, on our parts, shall be able to find A. Oakey Hall a little occupation, and so there will be no lack of "law reports" for some time to come. We shall see who has to play second-fiddle when all is over.

Mr. Clinton delivered an able address yesterday, in opening the prosecution of Mayor Hall. The counsel on the other side have tried hard to drag Mr. Clinton into personal disputes, but Mr. Clinton has declined them, and the Judge has interfered in the most proper matter to preserve the dignity of the Court. He has intimated that he will permit no "rows" to go on between the lawyers. Judge Daly increases the respect in which the public hold him by that decision. The trial is a very important one, and will settle some memorable issues. It should be conducted with a due sense of responsibility on both sides.

Our Washington dispatch gives an authentic summary of the reply of our Government to Lord Granville's note, in reference to the Treaty of Washington. It will be seen that while the Government does not recede from the position it has taken up, a plan is suggested by which the Treaty may yet be saved. The President expresses his willingness to leave the whole question of jurisdiction in regard to "indirect damages" to be decided by the Geneva Conference. Our correspondent gives us to understand that much confidence is expressed in Washington that this proposal will be accepted—a confidence we should be glad to share. But considering that the Prime Minister of England has pledged himself not to consent to have these indirect claims referred to arbitration in any form, we can only hope, without believing, that the present compromise will be accepted. Our Government has done the best it could under all the circumstances, and everybody will be glad if a treaty, which promised so much for the future peace of the world, should yet be saved.

Erie in the Legislature.

The impudent and numerous Erie lobbyists at Albany are showing a confidence in their ability to control "legislative interference" with the Erie Ring, which should incite the Committees having the matter in charge to immediate action. Every day's delay in the presence of these schemers brings the Legislature into disrepute. Even though their talk is mere "bluff," as we hope it is, the case is such a plain one, and the interest of the Ring in legislation is so enormous, that it is almost as fatal to the good name of the Legislature for the Ring to seem to be powerful as for it actually to possess power.

One part of the Ring's game is to throw the repeal of the Classification bill as a sop to public sentiment. The public need not be surprised to see this done any day. We shall certainly rejoice when it is done, and we urge the Committee of the Senate before which the repeal bill has been pending now three months, to carry out that part of the Ring programme forthwith. We know the Ring would not concede it, if the awakened indignation of the people had not compelled such a course. The repeal, under whatever circumstances, is a gain—it is the very first step toward the destruction of the Ring. Let it be taken at once.

But that is by no means all that justice and sound policy demand. That, of itself, might be rendered substantially inoperative. It must be reinforced by other and more comprehensive legislation. The repeal of the Classification bill will secure an election. It still remains to provide that stockholders can vote at that election on their own stock, for directors of their own choice, with the certainty that their votes will be counted, and that the officers whom they elect can gain possession of the property. Not one of these things would be secured by the simple repeal of the Classification bill. That bill was a trick to keep the Erie Ring in possession of their plunder for five years from the date it went into operation, but they gained their plunder by other means, and could, if necessary, retain it indefinitely by the same means, unless overtaken by the law. Those means were double. First, they issued vast amounts—some fifty millions out of seventy—of fraudulent stock, which fell into the hands of their friends and accomplices; and, in the next place, when any of the stock passed out of their own hands or the hands of those they could control, they refused to recognize the transfer on the books of the Company, and the parties in whose names the stock originally stood continued to vote on it, and of course voted as the Ring wished. This was a clear violation of law, a fraud on the actual stockholders, and a scandalous denial of justice amounting to nothing less than robbery. Unfortunately, and to the deep disgrace of the community, the Ring directors could not only perpetrate this villainy, but could do so with impunity, sheltering themselves from the vengeance of outraged law by means of the complaisance of distinguished but greedy lawyers and corrupt Judges. Still more unfortunately, not only has the Ring been able to do this in the past, but it can still do it, since the Judges who threw their ermine over this wickedness still sit upon the Bench, and, what is worse, the laws which protected the conspirators from pursuit by their victims still remain on the statute book. If the Classification bill were repealed today (and today would not be a moment too soon) the Erie Ring could still maintain itself by votes fraudulently withheld from stockholders, while even honest Courts could not, under the law, prevent a tedious delay, secured by the Ring with the share-owners' own money, if any of them should seek legal redress.

It can be seen, therefore, that to break down the rule of Jay Gould, it will not do to stop at the repeal of the Classification act. Let that be repealed instantly. It is an essential step. But the Ring could afford to lose that vantage ground, if by so doing it could retain its power of voting on the stock of the real owners, and its ability to fight the stockholders in the Courts protected from suspension or immediate removal by the law of 1870. To the repeal of the Classification act must be added the passage of the Attorney-General's bill, as it is called, or its equivalent. Every day that this action is delayed gives the Erie lobby a chance to insinuate that they can prevent "hostile legislation," and every such insinuation helps to sap the confidence of the people in the legislators connected with these bills. The removal of the corrupt Judges is also an indispensable step, and it ought to be taken at the earliest possible moment.

Must We Have Higher Taxes?

If anything ought to quicken the reforming ardor of this community, it is the necessity which confronts us of preparing for the *mauvais quart d'heure*—the inevitable moment of payment. We have, time and again, directed public attention to the fact that the era of extravagance did not end with the downfall of the Ring, and that though the presence of one honest man in the very centre of City business could check fraudulent appropriations, it could not restrain the lax and lavish use of public money by heads of Departments who had survived the shock of reform. The problem now presented to the tax-payers, is very clearly and exhaustively stated in the memorial transmitted to the Legislature by Controller Green, and reproduced by us in another column. The statement ought to be attentively studied by every tax-payer. The Controller sets forth, with characteristic ability and want of reserve, all the difficulties of the present condition of local business, and indicates in a way to which his long and varied administrative experience will lend due authority, the direction in which relief is to be sought. The conclusions to be deduced from the memorial are briefly these: The Two per Cent. act, as we have maintained from the first, was a delibreate fraud. It provided for the raising by taxation of $23,362,527, and its authors assured the public that this would be made amply sufficient for all the purposes of the City and County Government. The amount expended and the liabilities incurred for these purposes during the past year, reach a total of $35,730,843, or $12,368,316 more than the sum authorized under the Tax Levy of 1871. That is to say, the swindling Two per Cent. act provided for only sixty-six per cent. of the expenditures of the year, and in addition to other Tammany burdens, we have still to pay fifty per cent. of the entire taxation of last year, in addition to the sums already disbursed. A Three per Cent. Tax bill would have just about squared our accounts for last year, and even this would have been greatly short of the mark had Richard B. Connolly, instead of Andrew H. Green, administered our revenues during the last four months of the year.

We thus spent in 1871, close upon thirty-six millions of dollars—or at the rate of three per cent. on all real and personal estate subject to taxation. The practical question to be faced now is, how much is absolutely necessary for the expenditures of 1872? Henceforth, the City and County of New-York must pay its way from year to year, and show a clear balance sheet at the end of each year. Our permanent debt may be increased on account of permanent works; not another dollar must be added to it on the score of deficiencies in current expenditure. If the system of pledging the proceeds of taxation by means of revenue bonds is to continue, it must be on the distinct understanding that these bonds are to be paid out of the taxation of the year in which they are issued, and in no case must any authority be granted for converting them into permanent obligations against the City. As we are to pay as we go, therefore, it is obvious enough that we must either greatly retrench our expenditures or greatly increase our taxation. The Controller gives in detail the estimates for the present year, submitted by the various City departments, and the sums required for County purposes. The total is $17,216,649 for the working expenses of the City and County Government. In several instances not specified, the Controller deems those estimates excessive. To the total thus obtained, must be added $14,915,777 on account of State tax, interest and debt redemption—items on which no reduction can be made. When two millions to be received from City and County revenues are deducted from the above, there remains a total of $30,132,427 to be raised by taxation. To meet this amount the Two per Cent. act is utterly inadequate. Under its provisions, and under this estimate, we should find ourselves at the end of the year with an excess of expenditures over revenue amounting to nearly seven and three-fourth millions, and with the consequent necessity of another Deficiency bill, another squabble over its passage, and another solid addition to our permanent debt.

The provisions of the Two per Cent. act must, therefore, be amended, or the above estimate must be cut down $7,716,806. In other words, either the rate of taxation must be increased forty per cent. or the working expenses of both City and County Governments must be cut down forty per cent. If the citizens of New-York are perfectly willing to accept 2 80-100 per cent. as the rate of taxation, then the estimates of the Departments may be accepted as final. If, on the other hand, they believe with Controller Green that these estimates are in many cases excessive, then the sooner they make themselves heard in the Legislature the better. The question must be settled somehow, and with all possible dispatch. Our own impression is, that 2 40-100 per cent. is a rate of taxation amply sufficient for all the wants of the City. This would involve a reduction on the estimates submitted of over three millions and a half of dollars, and we shall endeavor to show, ere long, how it can be done.

A Sample of "Anti-Grant Republicanism."

Our readers are too painfully aware that a great outcry has been made in the Senate lately about the sale of arms to the French during the war between France and Germany. It was originated by that distinguished patriot, Carl Schurz, who wished to prove that the United States had been guilty of a gross breach of neutrality toward his native country, Germany. In the course of the discussion it has been stated by the New-York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the New-York *Nation* that a large amount of money was paid for arms which did not find its way into the Treasury. The Chicago *Tribune* said one day this week that "millions" had been stolen. Carl Schurz insinuated—for he never has the courage, notwithstanding his "heart" that "never quails," to make a charge openly—that what he calls the "military ring" had stolen it. The New-York *Tribune* clamored eagerly for an "investigation." While all this was going on, the House of Representatives quietly ordered an investigation into the whole subject, and on Thursday the facts involved in it came out before a Committee.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, gave the following evidence respecting the money part of the affair:

> "The amount realized from the sale of arms, &c., was $9,748,942; of this sum $9,409,236 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file; $120,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871; the balance was expended for preparing stores for the sale, fitting them up, &c. In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of Mr. Ward and the Treasury Department, Secretary Belknap said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department, namely, the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for the arms, Mr. Belknap explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. are observed on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are carried as quickly as possible, and paid into the hands of the Government agents. The full amounts are received by the agents, principally in New-York, and prior to the delivery of any arms to the purchasers. The depositing officer receives from the United States Assistant Treasurer a certificate of deposit. The money is turned over from time to time and drawn against the Assistant Treasurer in favor of the Treasury. The certificates are examined through the Secretary of War, to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the receiving officer.

Here, then, we see that the money realized from the sale of arms was all accounted for—that not only are not "millions" missing, but that the total sum received, to the last cent, was paid into the Treasury, or was spent in preparing stores, &c.

Secretary Belknap went on to another point:

> "The Chairman having asked whether any of the parties designated in Executive document No. 89, as purchasing arms during the period named were agents of any foreign Governments, Mr. Belknap responded, not to his knowledge, and not until October did he have any such intimation, through the receipt of a telegram, already read to the Committee, when, as he had already stated, he stopped the sales to Remington. Prior to that time he did not know Remington was an agent of the French Government. In reply to the question by the Chairman, whether any arms suitable for military service had been sold, Gen. Belknap answered: 'No, Sir; we were getting rid of unsuitable arms in order to adopt better ones; about a thousand new arms, by way of experiment, have been placed in the hands of the army, superior to those previously made.' Gen. Belknap having been asked by Mr. Acker as to who judges of the fitness of arms for public service, replied the duties of the Chief of Ordnance are defined by law."

Thus the two charges brought forward by Schurz, the *Tribunes*, and the *Nation*, are thoroughly disproved on competent authority. Now see how the New-York *Tribune* gets over the difficulty:

> "The arms investigation begun this morning by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, developed nothing *but the ignorance and incompetency of the Committee.* The Secretary of War was before them as a witness for over an hour, during which time they asked him few questions, the replies to which had not already been made public in official documents, *and did not press inquiries in any direction which would be likely to elicit new facts.* The disposition of the Committee *appeared to be to shirk the investigation, if they could,* and as if they must proceed to ask a few questions, for form's sake, the answers to which could be readily given without throwing any light upon the matter in dispute."

Not a word, you see, about Gen. Belknap's distinct evidence about the money. Only a slanderous accusation against the Committee before which the Secretary gave his evidence.

This is a sample of the tactics followed by the "Anti-Grant Republicans." Can they be expected to have much weight with the people?

The Centennial Exhibition.

At noon today the National Centennial Commission will meet at Philadelphia, for the purpose of arranging the details of the great industrial exhibition that is to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. Commissioners have already been appointed by the President from twenty-six States and ten Territories, and it is probable that before the Convention adjourns, all the States, with the exception of one or two, will be represented. It would be difficult to conceive of a plan for national rejoicing that would combine more advantages, or offer fewer points for local or political jealousy, than the one determined upon. Our country is so extended, the industrial interests so diversified, that there are few opportunities for unfriendly rivalry; each section stands pre-eminent in some great branch of industry, and the centralization of all of these, and their comparison with the rude productions of an hundred years ago, will present a picture of our national progress as startling as it will be complete.

The Commissioners who are to meet today have been empowered by Congress to arrange suitable dates both for the opening and closing of the exhibition, to decide upon plans for the erection of the necessary buildings, and to provide Custom-house regulations for the convenience of those in Europe or elsewhere wishing to contribute articles to the exhibition. Besides these important questions for consideration, there are a host of minor details, such as appropriate opening ceremonies, plans for the classification of articles, appointment of executive officers, &c., which will require the utmost address and patience on the part of the Commissioners. Having decided on all of these questions, the report of the Commissioners will be submitted to Congress, where it will, doubtless, be fully concurred in, and speedily put into practical operation.

It will probably suggest itself to the minds of most persons who take any interest in this matter, that the 4th of July, 1876, would be the most appropriate time for the inaugural ceremonies to take place. The opening of an exhibition of this kind is always of more importance than any subsequent event, and we trust that the Commissioners will not fail to improve the opportunity of uniting the natural enthusiasm that would ensue on either occasion. A large number of plans for the main building have already been prepared, several of them possessing the desirable quality of novelty to a marked degree. The experiments of England, France and Russia have so plainly demonstrated the faults in buildings of this kind, that the Commissioners will have little difficulty in avoiding them, and in selecting the plan for a structure which, while combining all the improvements suggested by European models, will yet have enough of originality to be a source of gratification to American patriotism. We shall look forward with great interest for the report of the Commissioners, as a means of giving reality to what has hitherto been viewed as a very vague, though great, scheme.

Mr. Greeley and One Term.

Mr. Greeley justifies his opposition to Gen. Grant's renomination on the ground that he has always been adverse to the reelection of an incumbent. If this was his sole or strongest reason, there could be no objection to his arguing the question within the Republican organization, in a spirit of candor and friendship, as a point entitled to the consideration of his friends. But as his hostility to Grant partakes of a malevolent, factious, and sinister temper, his motives are open to suspicion, and may be challenged. Though Greeley may have favored the one-term principle, the Republican Party is not committed to it, and is not to be foreclosed in the exercise of a sound discretion in the choice of a successor to Gen. Grant by his preconceived opinions. The Republican Party abjured the one-term principle in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and it violates no article of its faith by repeating the act. If Greeley had not become a monomaniac on the subject of the Presidency, seeking a nomination for himself at the hands of a combination of malcontents and guerrillas, not excluding the Democrats from a hand in the game, he might argue his case with a more becoming degree of diffidence; and it would not prejudice his case in the least if he yielded a larger charter to the preferences of others, equally as well qualified, and having as much right to tender their counsel, as he claims for himself upon a question of equal interest to them.

No doubt the condition of the country had something to do with the choice which fell upon Mr. Lincoln in 1868. Reasons quite as potent are influential now in dictating the renomination of Gen. Grant, both as a measure of public policy and of national gratitude. If Greeley opposed Lincoln's nomination, he failed to convince the people then, as he probably will now, of the justice or expediency of his views. The people will insist upon their right to decide the question for themselves. They are tired of perpetual squabblings about the Presidency. They deprecate frequent changes in the Government, as likely to be accompanied by changes and innovations injurious to their business interests. They perceive the error in the constitutional provision fixing the Presidential term at four years. They feel like taking the remedy into their own hands, by re-electing a President who has faithfully discharged his duty, and whose previous success furnishes a sure guarantee for a still longer period of stability and prosperity. They are sensible of the advantage to be secured by prolonging the existence of an Administration whose first term has been crowned with brilliant and solid triumphs. They take a pride in thus manifesting their appreciation of an upright and honorable management of public affairs. Deeply impressed with the conviction that Gen. Grant has nobly fulfilled his great trust, has acquitted himself as ably in the Cabinet as he did in the field, they desire to commemorate those services by another expression of confidence. Knowing, too, that the grand results which have been realized from a single term may be extended and enlarged through another, they propose to consult the best interests of the country in the most practical and common-sense way that offers itself to their adoption. No silly fantasy, no moonshine about short Presidential periods, will defeat the expression of their will in this respect.

Stupid Railroad Management.

In referring recently to certain peculiarities in the management of the New-Haven Railroad monopoly, we must have given expression to the sentiments of a good many suburban residents. At least, we are entitled to think so, from the number of communications sent us by the travelers upon this and other railroads out of New-York. The specific complaints which reach us resolve themselves under two heads, namely, extortionate rates of fare and exacting regulations, of a kind both unnecessary and provoking. It has been shown in a former article that the rates of fare, for commutation, at least, between our City and the Westchester County towns, have been more than doubled as compared with twenty years ago. And as one correspondent has requested us to give the commutation rates of the New-Haven Road, for the sake of comparison with those charged by other companies, which carry our citizens to suburban homes, we subjoin the official tariff, which will explain itself. The reader will note the illiberal discrimination made against those commuters who may not find it agreeable or financially convenient to pay the yearly rate in a single payment. It will also be noticed that the towns in Westchester County are subjected to a similar process of antagonism as compared with the towns on the Connecticut line of the road. Thus a passenger can commute to Stamford, a distance of thirty-five miles, and having the advantage of every train running over the road, for $113, while the resident of New-Rochelle, where there are only eight or nine trains each way daily, must pay $93 for just half the distance traveled. This looks very much like making the latter person contribute pretty liberally toward enabling the Company to carry the Stamford man his last half of the journey (seventeen miles) for only $20 a year. Without being ready to infer that the Connecticut commuters are charged any too low a price—for we think their rates are fully high enough—we must assume that there is an extortion practiced, in this wide discrimination against our own State, which the Legislature should take notice of with a view to reform. An examination of the following table will, however, place the matter clearly before the mind of the reader:

From New-York to	3 Mos.	4 Mos.	1st 6 Mos.	2d 6 Mos.	12 Mos.	Miles.
Mount Vernon	$40	$50	$60	$35	$90	15
New-Rochelle	42	52	62	36	93	18
Mamaroneck	44	54	65	38	98	22
Harrison	45	55	67	38	100	24
Rye	46	56	68	39	102	25
Port Chester	46	57	69	40	104	27
Greenwich	48	59	71	41	107	29
Riverside	49	60	73	42	110	31
Stamford	50	62	75	43	113	35
Darien	52	64	78	44	117	39
Norwalk	54	66	80	45	120	43
Westport	55	67	82	47	123	46
Southport	57	69	85	48	127	50
Fairfield	57	70	86	50	128	52
Bridgeport	59	72	89	50	133	57
Stratford	60	73	90	53	135	60
Milford	63	76	94	55	141	65
New-Haven	65	80	98	60	146	74

But not only are the commutation fares extortionate as regards our Westchester fellow-citizens. The charges for single tickets are, also, unconscionably high. Nor are such modern improvements as excursion-tickets, or any similar processes of relief, permitted a place in the administrative programme of these monopolists. As, however, we only undertake, at present, to speak in behalf of the constant daily business travelers, the transient travelers must, for the time, be left to fight their own battles on the Albany arena.

On Monday, reference was made to the aggravating and unjust regulations of the New-Haven Railroad Company. The effect of one of these rules, that requiring the locking of car-doors at certain points, was demonstrated on Tuesday, when a New-York lady, unable to get into one of these locked cars, was blown from the platform and nearly killed.

Tribune Tactics.

In its passion for damaging Gen. Grant and bringing his Administration into contempt, the *Tribune* makes a point of remarking upon the personal habits or appearance of prominent Senators who are guilty of the vice of supporting the Government. Mr. Conkling has the misfortune to fall under this deadly means of assault, being described as paying considerable attention to his toilet, wearing his hair after a certain fashion, and maintaining an erect figure in and about the Senate Chamber. He has been seen to pare his nails, instead of writing letters during a debate. These are doubtless grave offences, and legitimate objects of satirical comment. They almost incline us to forego our choice of Grant for the Presidency. But Conkling is not the only offender. Edmunds, of Vermont, was one day observed to clutch his hair in a sort of brown study. He was doubtless meditating upon the eclipse which had overcome the fame of Clay and Webster as orators and statesmen, through the frenzied performances of Schurz. Nye also comes in for a blast. He secured the right to the floor on Monday last, to speak on the Sumner resolutions, and it was immediately announced in the *Tribune* that the "buffoon" of the Senate was about to diversify the debates on the momentous subject under consideration.

Regarding the strong claim which the editor in chief of that paper has to be critical in matters of dress and manners, these attempts to undermine the popularity of Gen. Grant's Administration will be held as coming with exceeding grace from that quarter. Many people are familiar with Greeley's style from observation of the original, and many more who have been so unhappy as not to enjoy that privilege, may have been compensated in part for their misfortune by seeing his "picter" in the illustrated weeklies. Both classes must be sensible of the immense advantage which the *Tribune* possesses in carrying on these offensive operations against Grant and his party. It is not of much importance what Senator Conkling says in the discussion of public questions, but how he looks when he has got his clothes on and brushed his locks, and what he does with his hands while Schurz is scaring the Senate with the thunder of his eloquence. As for Nye, what an extinguisher was that to clap on Gen. Grant's head, to bring the Nevada Senator to the foot-lights, if not in motley at least in character! Why should not Edmunds pull the hair from his scalp, when he finds on what slippery ground this Administration stands?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Legislature has had a good riddance in putting out "Aleck" Frear. In Frederick Killian the Fifteenth Assembly District has gained a representative of worth and respectability, the Republicans in the Assembly have gained a vote, and the cause of Reform a stanch supporter. Tom Fields holds a seat to which he is as little entitled as Frear was to his. We can hardly pretend that the Reform broom has swept clean while this man continues to be Corporation-Attorney, Park Commissioner and member of Assembly.

There is a melancholy suggestiveness in the fact that the crazy youth who presented the rusty pistol at Queen Victoria turns out to be a grandson of the great Chartist agitator of thirty years ago. Feargus Edward O'Connor was a man of pure impulses and a noble mind. He preached doctrines which, from being ranked as revolutionary, have come to be among the elementary truths of British Liberalism. The monster petition, with its million of signatures, praying for the release of the Chartist convicts, which he presented in the House of Commons, finds a melancholy counterpart in the amnesty papers found on his lunatic grandson. The mind of Feargus O'Connor never recovered from the collapse of the Chartist movement. He showed symptoms of insanity when in the country twenty years ago, and he was an inmate of a mad-house till within a few days of his death. Let us hope that his grandson will be placed under the merciful restraint which is the only penalty called for by his hereditary infirmity.

All things considered, it is perhaps not strange that even such a paper as the *Moniteur* should be vigorously advocating the shameful gambling-house project. That paper announces that the Parisian is a gambler by nature, and that he will indulge the passion, legislate as you may. In proof, we are assured that there are in Paris no fewer than 4,000 *tripots*, or secret gambling houses, where half the young men of the capital are regularly fleeced. "Why should not the Government profit," asks the *Moniteur*, triumphantly, "rather than the sharpers?" Why not, indeed? if, that is to say, one of the two *must*. The argument is as old as the hills, and its dissection, in a moral sense, about as superfluous.

The light hearts and light heads of Paris do not seem to be made heavy even by onerous taxes or spiked helmets. The journals bristle with epigrams and persiflage, the theatres are bright with novelty, and the Spring fashions are chattered over with an air of exquisite enjoyment. A grand *demi-monde* dinner was given at a famous restaurant on the night of Feb. 13. The money to pay for it was won at a race. Two distinguished golden youths of the capital competed for five thousand francs on velocipedes. The course was from Clichy to Vincennes, and the Viscount De R—— won by three hundred yards. The stakes chiefly, no doubt, in the shape of truffles, champagne and flowers, were duly enjoyed by some of the most dazzling and disreputable women of Paris; and nobody suggested the nobler use that might be made of the money by giving it to reduce the German indemnity.

Offenbach's new opera of "Snow-ball"—*Boule de Niége*—has been brought out in splendid style at Vienna, and, while the people of Milan have been calling Verdi thirty times before the curtain in rapture over his "Aïda," the Viennese have roared themselves hoarse over the houted numbers of a new and rattling opera bouffe. "Snow-ball" is a big white bear, who growls at his foes and grins at his friends. No great training is needed for this, save that it should be done at the right moment, and perhaps, in view of the speedy production of the new opera bouffe in New-York, the "learned goat, Alexis," had better "get up" in the part, for which his services would, of course, be quite precious. The success of "Boule de Niége" has been prodigious, not only because of the bear and the melodies, but because of a certain Mlle. Mila Roder who sang and acted the heroine, and who is described as charming. She is young, extremely pretty, "in figure very like the Empress of the French, and in stage manner as quick as Schneider, but more refined."

The list of vessels that passed through the Suez Canal in 1871 is very interesting, although, to American eyes, it is far from gratifying. It certainly disproves, so far as the experiment *in limine*, can disprove, the assumption so often put forward, that the canal would operate disastrously to the commerce of Great Britain. The official return of the tonnage has just been published, and is as follows:

British	546,621	Belgian	4,490
French	91,841	American	4,170
Austrian	43,113	German	3,530
Italian	29,400	Spanish	3,157
Turkish	16,969	Norwegian	1,316
Egyptian	13,394	Portuguese	919
Dutch	6,711	Danish	660
Russian	4,820	Burmanian	408
Total			771,409

M. de Lesseps has reason to congratulate himself on his totals, if not on the relative degree in which the consummation of his project has thus far benefited the commerce of France.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth concert of the season takes place at the Academy of Music this evening. Mr. F. L. Ritter's new symphony will be recited as the *pièce de resistance* among the orchestral selections, and Miss Anna Mehlig will play, and Mr. Remmertz will sing.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

The numerous attractions of last Sunday's concert at the Grand Opera-house will be increased in number on the occasion of to-morrow's affair. The Mulder-Fabbri Troupe, the Ninth Regiment Band, Mr. Levy, Mlles. Castellan and De Try, Mrs. Anna Bishop and Miss Clara Perl, will then assist in the interpretation of a fresh and liberal programme.

Amending the Charter of the Produce Exchange Company.

A special meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed to go to Albany and oppose the bills respectively for facilitating the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls and for amending the charter of the Produce Exchange Company. Mr. A. E. Orr reported that the Committee had laid the first-mentioned matter before the Canal Committee of the Assembly and anticipated favorable action. Mr. L. Hazeltine, Jr., reported that the Committee had great difficulty in learning anything about the other bill, and presented a preamble and resolutions declaring that the Produce Exchange Company were trying "in a stealthy and secret manner" to have the bill giving them enlarged powers passed, protesting against the measure and providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to go to Albany and present the views of the Exchange. The Produce Exchange Company is a corporation which was organized some years ago for the purpose of erecting the Produce Exchange building. The stockholders number 140. There are 2,000 members of the Produce Exchange. The propsed amendment gives the corporation among other things the right to regulate the terms of admission, and to prescribe what persons shall be admitted, and the fees to be paid for admission. These provisions are not liked by the majority of the members of the Exchange who are not stockholders. An acrimonious debate followed the presentation of the resolutions and they were finally adopted by an overwhelming vote after the words "in a stealthy and secret manner" had been stricken out.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XXVII.

The Schenectady Locomotive-Works and the Green Island Car-Shops.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 14, 1872.

The connection of ideas between cars and locomotives is so inseparable, that I think I cannot do better than join the Green Island Car-shops and the Schenectady Locomotive-works in the bonds of manufactorial matrimony and bliss, more especially as this is St. Valentine's Day. They make a most interesting couple, much more so than, judging by their apparent indifference, the general run of travelers seem to think. Constant travelers, like "constant readers," are apt to moralize at times, and as I journey here and there I am often surprised at the want of interest displayed by my fellow-passengers in the powerful machine which is going to draw them, as on the wings of the wind, to their destination. I like to stare at the giant locomotive. For me it possesses any amount of school-boy fascination. If I have a few minutes to spare at the depot I am certain to find myself wandering, half unconsciously, in the direction of the engine and contemplating its immense size and strength, and its marvelous power and construction. I think of the old four-horse coach of my younger days. I contrast the bugle-horn with the steam-whistle; the old chain skid with the Creamer brake; the compliments of the passengers to the heavily-coated, shawled and brandy-smelling coachman on his making twelve miles an hour, and the coolness with which we now travel thirty-five miles an hour by the Special Pacific Express; and I feel that we do not pay sufficient outward respect to the locomotive. Our forefathers did not believe in it; at least they thought it incapable of achieving anything. The wise men of fifty years ago regarded steam railroads as beyond the reach of practical science. The following letter from Chancellor LIVINGSTONE to Col. STEVENS, of Hoboken, fairly represents the public opinion of that time, and is most interesting as a contribution to the history of railroads. It is dated March 2, 1811, and is written from Albany.

> "I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as to railway communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objections, and ultimately prove more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The wall on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface, to avoid frost, and three feet above, to avoid snow, and must be clasped with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles (!) an hour on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running on each other—for there would be many running on the road at once—would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

What would Chancellor LIVINGSTONE say about the locomotive traversing the Simmaringen Alps or running up and down the steep incline of Mount Cenis, or crossing the American Continent in six days and a half! What would he say to the great freight engines of the present day, weighing, as they do, nearly forty tons, and capable of drawing one hundred cars, each laden with eight tons of goods or material, in all over one thousand tons; and what would he say to the fact of the Schenectady works, turning out one of these engines every three days throughout the year!—and yet there are three or four larger works in the country. It is the proud boast of the great Baldwin Locomotive-works of Philadelphia that they turn out an engine every day in the year. These locomotives, too, are not like the playthings of forty years ago. Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," for instance, which, on the 28th of August, 1830, performed the astounding feat of beating a horse-car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a trial of speed, to which the whole country had been looking forward for some time, but in which it had put it down as a foregone conclusion that the locomotive would be beaten.

Schenectady is, for an American city, a very old city. It was incorporated soon after Albany; but it is too near the capital for rapid increase of population or business. Still, when its stunted growth is remarked upon, Schenectady points to her locomotive-works and then takes refuge behind the shield of her antiquity. Schenectady reminds one of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S aristocratic mermaid, whose family was supposed to run back to the first mermaids, and who was allowed to have six oysters attached to her tail, out of respect for her ancient and royal lineage, whereas the common mermaids, the *plebs* of the briny deep, were only allowed to have three.

The Schenectady Locomotive-works were established twenty-one years ago. They are situated about a quarter of a mile from the depot, between the Central and Saratoga tracks. The building devoted to the machine and erecting shops has two stories, and is 350 feet long by 80 feet wide. The machine-shops are perfectly bewildering. Looking down their length, the various machines look like groves of trees, from which all the smaller branches have been cut, leaving only the trunk and the larger limbs. Here is a pretty respectable list of the machines in these two shops; and it must be borne in mind that each and every one of them is most elaborate and costly: Sixty turning lathes. A turning lathe for iron, with its cold chisel, gives a forcible exposition of the scriptural idea of iron entering into the soul. It grinds its sharp edge mercilessly into the metal, and turns off the shavings of the metal too hot to handle. Then there are fifty iron planers, thirty drill presses, fifteen bolt-cutters, seven slotting and five shearing machines. The erecting shop reminds one of the exhibitions of pisciculture which Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND and his friends have so praiseworthily brought into vogue. You can see the locomotive in every stage of construction—from the boiler shell till its name has been painted on its tender before it starts on its rushing journey through locomotive life. When I was at the works today there were eleven locomotives in course of erection, besides some in the repair and painting shops, and two ready to go out. About sixty days are occupied in building an engine from the time the iron plates go into the boiler-shop till it is completed and ready for active service. An engine varies in weight from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds, and, if it be a large one, with its tender, not less than 125,000 pounds. The weight of a single driving-wheel is 1.800 pounds. They cost from $10,000 to $13,000. The progress in engine-building may, to a certain extent, be judged of from their progressive cost. Of the cost of the earlier locomotives it would be idle to make a comparison; but thirty years ago the building of locomotives had come to years of discretion, though far from maturity. In 1842 the average cost of a locomotive was $6,500; in 1852, $7,500; in 1862, $8,500, and in 1872 it is about $11,500. An engine with fair wear and tear will last ten to eleven years. This makes every engine cost a company $1,000 a year. Strange to say the parts of the engine which last longest are the very parts which would be ordinarily supposed to wear out before any others—the tires of the wheels. They are mostly made from Prussian steel, and often, when the engine is thrown into the scrap heap, show little sign of the tremendous work they have done.

There are some interesting points with regard to the construction of engines at these Schenectady works. The frame-work of the tenders is all made of iron, which, in addition to giving greatly increased strength, considerably decreases the weight of the tender; the wooden beams, formerly in use, requiring to be very massive and cumbrous in order to stand the jar and strain on them. Some of the drills are marvelous. I saw steam-drills drilling the great cast-steel plates, through which all the boiler-flues open into the furnace. The plates are half an inch in thickness, and the holes are two and one-sixteenth inches in diameter. But the operation of drilling so large a hole in solid cast-steel (it is done in less than five minutes) must be seen to be appreciated. In the blacksmiths'-shop it is most interesting to watch the forging together of the huge iron beams which form the pedestals of the engine. Not the least astonishing part of it is the precision with which the smiths wield their ponderous sledge-hammers, often weighing twenty-nine or thirty pounds, and strike the exact spot pointed out to them by the foreman. In the boiler-shop there is a new and powerful machine for riveting the seams of the boiler. The old method was for a man inside the boiler to pass a red-hot bolt with one head through the punched or drilled holes, and for two men to pound the protruding part into an outside head with hammers. The new method is on the same principle, but it is carried out by machinery. The boiler is hoisted, end upward, over a side anvil, in which is a die fitting the existing head of the red-hot bolt. When the man inside the boiler has put the bolt through the hole, he turns the boiler so that the bolt-head fits into the die. A powerful steam-hammer, with a corresponding die, is driven with immense force against the outside end of the bolt, in a moment pressing it into shape. This has the additional advantage of pressing the two plates tightly together, at the very moment the second bolt-head is formed.

Besides the erecting and machine shops, there are the blacksmith's-shop, 225 by 70 feet; boiler-shop, 150 by 95 feet; iron and brass foundries, pattern and carpenter shops. There is also a building where there are "stalls" for ten engines. I suppose the iron horse is entitled to its stall, the same as any other horse. Increased facilities for engine-building have lately been introduced into the works, and it is anticipated that they will turn out at least 120 locomotives during the current year. As it is, the Company keep from 700 to 800 men and boys constantly employed. They supply engines to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, Chicago and Alton, Renssalaer and Saratoga, North Missouri, Chesapeake and Ohio, Flint and Pere Marquette, and other Western and Southern Roads. The present business of the Company is about $1,250,000 a year.

The Green Island Car-shops were established at the time of the introduction of railroads into this country. They are owned by GILBERT & BUSH. The senior members of this firm assisted in building the first cars used on railroads in this State. Most readers of the TIMES must have seen photographs of the picture, now in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford, of the first train of cars which ran on the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady. The cars are splendidly mediæval in design, and seem to have been constructed with a view to making the passengers as uncomfortable as possible. The occupants look as if they were going to a funeral or were a body of disappointed office-seekers returning home in high dudgeon from Washington. Those cars were built in the Green Island shops. But the firm soon made changes in the pattern of their cars, and have contributed largely to the vast improvements made from time to time in railroad cars. They have brought us from the stiff low-box car on four wheels to the spacious and comfortable palace or drawing-room cars, ten feet high, sixty-five feet long, and carried upon twelve wheels with thirty-two springs. It was in these works that the conversion of a drawing-room-car into a sleeping-car had its earliest development. Mr. WEBSTER WAGNER saw great opportunities in the introduction of these cars, and GILBERT & BUSH made a number of them for use, under his direction, on various lines in the country, and have continued to furnish him with new and improved cars up to the present time. They are now building four splendid new cars for him, each combining all the latest improvements and novelties for elegance and comfort. The construction of these styles of cars forms the most important item in this business. Nevertheless every description of car is constructed at these works; the palace-car, with its luxurious accommodations, the ordinary passenger-car, with its limited conveniences, and the freight and cattle cars, which are such invaluable servants of trade and commerce. Gauge has nothing to do with it. They make cars for any gauge, from three feet in the clear between the rails up to six feet, and from prices varying from $500 to $15,000. The average number of cars of all descriptions built annually by them is about one thousand.

The area occupied by the works embraces a space of about seven acres, with a water frontage of 600 feet. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad passes at the back of the works, affording every facility for the delivery of cars on their own wheels; while the excellent docks, equipped with the most powerful derricks, furnish every convenience for shipping cars, destined to distant parts, and for the discharge of the heavy materials consumed in the works, such as coal, iron and lumber, which are by no means small in amount. The annual consumption of cast and wrought iron is about 3,600 tons; of coal, 1,000 tons, and of lumber over 2,500,000 feet. The lumber in the yards of the firm would be a good stock in trade for a beginner in the lumber business. They generally keep about 3,000,000 feet in stock, and supply themselves as consumption goes on. None but the best seasoned lumber is suitable for car-building purposes. The lumber principally used consists of ash, oak, black-walnut, white-wood, yellow or Georgia pine, and other ornamental woods for finishing and veneering.

The various building and machine shops are well built, of brick, are two stories high, and, if placed in a continuous line, would extend over half a mile in length, more than one mile of railroad track connecting the various buildings with turn-tables for transferring the cars from one part of the works to another. The shops have a capacity for building forty full-sized passenger, palace or sleeping cars, or eighty freight-cars at one time, without incommoding the workmen employed in building them. They are supplied with water by a powerful steam-pump, which also supplies the reservoir, holding 35,000 gallons of water, which is placed in a tower, fifty feet high. This ample water-supply gives the protection against the spread of fire so necessary in an establishment where so many inflammable materials are collected together. Over sixty machines, worked by steam-power, are used for the preparation of the iron and wood used in the construction of the cars. Some of them are most valuable in the saving of time and labor, in accuracy, and in producing a great quantity of work of the highest quality. Of course, all the iron used is cast in the foundry and forged in the blacksmith-shops of the firm.

Two subjects have long engaged the attention of Messrs. GILBERT & BUSH, both of them connected with the safety and comfort of railway travelers—wheels and warming apparatus. Many accidents have occurred from the breaking of a wheel; but they now put the greater number of their cars on the celebrated "Mansell" wheels, manufactured at Sheffield in England, and which are so generally and successfully used on all British lines of railroad. The hot-water pipe method of heating cars has also been greatly improved in the cars sent out from these works. The heat is now distributed through a circuit of thirty pipes, producing a uniform heat, which is kept up throughout the journey. Americans who have traveled in Europe can well appreciate the difference between this system and the hot-water tanks in vogue there, which are always too hot when they are first put in, very cold before their greatest use is felt, and very much in the way when a passenger wants to stretch his or her legs, after several hours of cramping in one position.

One thing in these works will delight all devotees of protection to native industry. There are nine distinct trades represented in the construction of a railroad-car: Wood-workers, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, machinists, iron-workers, molders, lantern-makers, upholsterers, plumbers, and silver-platers. With very few exceptions—velvet-plush, plate-glass, and some car-wheels—all the materials used are of domestic production. And yet GILBERT & BUSH are very quietly doing a large export business for foreign railroads. So much for a firm acquiring a reputation for superior construction. Railroad companies often prefer to pay a higher price for cars and get such as will stand any reasonable wear and tear; that is, when their officials are endowed with useful ordinary common sense. The Green Island Car-works employ none but the most skilled mechanics, from 350 to 460 in number, the pay-roll averaging $4,000 a week. I had almost forgotten to say that Green Island lies between the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, immediately opposite Troy. It is insulated by small offshoots of these streams.

A. P.

OBITUARY.

"The Chevalier Stuart."

The London *Times* says: "There has just passed away from among us, at the age of seventy-three or seventy-four, a gentleman who has for many years been known in certain literary circles as the Chevalier, or Count, JOHN SOBIESKI STUART. It is asserted by his friends that he was the eldest grandson of the 'Young Pretender;' and if this really were the case, if the Revolution of 1688 had never occurred, and if the strict Jacobite theory of Divine right were part and parcel of our Constitution, the nation at this moment would have been in public mourning for the loss of its lawful sovereign. It may possibly be remembered that the real Stuart descent of this gentleman was questioned and examined at considerable length in an article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1847, and which was known to have been written by Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER, who held him to be not a STUART, but a HAY-ALLAN. Those who are curious in such subjects will find the story of the modern STUARTS fully discussed in the article above referred to, and further information as to the antecedents of the Chevalier, now deceased, may be seen in the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1861, and in the *St. James's Magazine* of last month, from which we may be pardoned for quoting the following extract: 'Among the most constant frequenters of the reading-room at the British Museum may be noticed almost daily two gentlemen, if not old, yet advancing rapidly into years, and dressed in an unmistakably foreign costume. A glance at their faces will at once remind you of the marked type of the STUARTS, especially about the forehead and eye-brows; and, indeed, they might sit for portraits of CHARLES I. and JAMES II. respectively. The friends of these gentlemen say that they are JOHN SOBIESKI STUART and CHARLES EDWARD STUART, and that they have proofs of their descent as grandsons of the 'Young Pretender,' * * * and we believe we are not wrong in asserting that both of the brothers, when young held commissions in the French Army, and served against us at Waterloo, where one of them was instrumental in saving the life of NAPOLEON as he fled from the field. It is said that the elder brother is busily engaged upon a work on military science.' It is this elder brother who is now deceased."

Mr. H. F. Chorley.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Mr. HENRY F. CHORLEY, well known in London society, died on Feb. 17, at his house in Eaton-place-west. Mr. CHORLEY was for thirty-five years the musical critic of the *Athenæum*, and by the bold and courageous character of his writing, and his integrity of purpose, exercised great influence upon the state and progress of music in this country.

The Market Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank will again be opened today to allow depositors to prove their claims. As this will be the last opportunity afforded to the creditors to prove their claims, depositors are advised to avail themselves of it. The election of an assignee or trustee in bankruptcy will take place on March 13 before Mr. Register DWIGHT, and Mr. WORTH, it is understood, is the unanimous choice of the depositors. A committee of depositors waited upon that gentleman yesterday, to urge him to accept the office of trustee, on the ground of such appointment being likely to save much expense and delay. Mr. WORTH intimated through his counsel that he thought the appointing of an assignee in bankruptcy would be most conducive to the interests of the creditors at large.

The Depositors' Investigating Committee held another long session yesterday, and have obtained a number of important facts concerning the frauds committed in the management, which they intend to publish next week at a public meeting of the depositors. It is gratifying to be able to state that the investigations of this Committee, together with the efforts of the Press in exposing the Market Bank frauds, have so far been successful that one of the trustees of the Bank called upon the Committee yesterday, and made a proposition to them similar in purpose to that made by "HANK" SMITH to the Bowling-green Bank.

The Reorganization of Tammany Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Twenty-two of the Tammany Society, appointed to inquire into the regularity of the General Committee headed by HARRY GENET, met at the Wigwam last night, with OSWALD OTTENDORFER in the chair, and discussed a plan by which the Democratic Party of the City might be reorganized. The meeting was held with closed doors, but it is understood that Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW was authorized to prepare a plan of reorganization, the main features of which were discussed and agreed upon, to be presented at the meeting of the Tammany Society next Monday evening. This plan is understood to embrace a new enrollment by Assembly Districts, after which primaries are to be held in each, at which an entirely new General Committee is to be chosen.

Working Men's Union—The Crispin Strike.

The Working Men's Union met last evening. The petition of working men and others to Mr. PETER COOPER and the Trustees of the Cooper Institute for the opening of the library on Sundays was read and ordered to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Union. A memorial to the Legislature embodying a protest against the action of certain City officials in cutting down working men's wages, was discussed with considerable warmth, but reserved for further action.

Mr. FERGUSON, of the Crispins, in alluding to the state of affairs at TASKER'S warehouse, attributed the assaults to persons not connected with the society. Several speakers abused the Press and the Police, and finally a committee was appointed to report on the recent strike.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Is the Tribunal Unconstitutional?—A Test Case—Is the Penitentiary to be Depopulated?

A wholesale delivery of prisoners confined for various offences in the Penitentiary, House of Refuge and the several Reformatories of this County, is a contingency that may be anticipated should the test case now before the Court of Appeals be decided in favor of the plaintiff. Our Albany correspondent mentioned in yesterday's TIMES that one WM. HUBER, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in this City, had appealed against the decision of that Court on the ground of its unconstitutionality. It will be remembered that for some years a law was in force under which the Police Justices elected from the Second and Sixth Districts were designated as Magistrates for that Court, for which service they received extra compensation. During the Winter of 1870 the Board of Police Magistrates obtained the passage by the Legislature of an act giving authority to these Magistrates to sit alternately in the Special Sessions. The new arrangement had the merit that whatever political power the Court might wield it was divided among nine, instead of two Justices. But at the very heel of the session "Boss" TWEED caused to be inserted in the Tax Levy, that convenient cover for other villainies, a clause giving the Mayor power to "designate" any two Police Justices for the Special Sessions, and in the event of their unavoidable absence, that the City Judge and Recorder could dispense justice in that Court. Mayor HALL immediately designated Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY to preside at the Special Sessions, which positions they have held ever since, much to the disgust of the remaining Magistrates.

The case of HUBER came before Justice DOWLING, who convicted and sentenced him to the Penitentiary. On the appeal, which was heard on Thursday, counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the conviction was in error, inasmuch that the Court of Special Sessions, as at present constituted, is unconstitutional. HUBER, had already been tried before the Supreme Court, from which affirmance of judgment a writ of error was subsequently sued out. The principal points in counsel's argument are that the provision giving the Mayor power to designate Justices for the Court is contrary to the Constitution, as no private or local bill passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed by the title. There are other points of a like character, and should the Court of Appeals decide the Court of Special Sessions to be unconstitutional under existing laws, a general jail delivery may be the ultimate result. This decision will be awaited with much interest by all classes of society.

Annual Meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

The Eighteenth annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held yesterday, at the institution, Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, presided. Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Secretary to the Board of Managers, read the report. It stated, in regard to many plans of improvement suggested, that it has been under discussion several times whether to erect cottages in the country and maintain a few children in each, under the impression that the mortality among children cared for in this way would be much diminished. Another plan is that of putting children out to board with private families, but many children thus "boarded out," when subsequently brought back to the institution, have been found to bear the marks of ill-treatment. An institution with a large and commodious building seems to be the only practicable provision that can be made for children's residence. The only class here that would take children as boarders are so poor as to be destitute of the means and dwellings suitable for the rearing of children. It was in view of these facts that the building for the Country Branch, on Staten Island, was purchased, and down to the present time the system has been satisfactory, and will be maintained. With the hope that the institution might exert an influence to check the abortionists, a lying-in department has been added, in order to help the erring ones to retrieve the past. For such of these as are willing to remain in the institution, nursing two children till they are weaned, $5 a month is placed in the savings bank. This sum enables them, when their year is out, to go to the West, where their history is unknown, and begin life anew.

The report of MARY J. KINGSLAND, Treasurer, shows that the expenses for the year were $86,097 94. The income of the houses, donations, subscriptions, &c., amounted to $54 644 03. State and City aid was received to the amount of $42,599 05. The figures show a balance on hand of $2,148 53.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M. D., read the Medical Report. It shows that from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, the number of persons cared for in the institution was 1,056; the present number of inmates, 347, and situations were provided for 60 wet nurses.

The reports being accepted the Chairman made a brief address complimenting the managers on the condition of the institution, and after some exercises by the children, the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

The following are the officers for 1872: Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, First Directress, Staten Island; Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Second Directress, No. 47 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. HENRY ANTHON, Third Directress, No. 13 West Thirty-fifth-street; Mrs. WILLIAM KINGSLAND, Treasurer, No. 116 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, Secretary, No. 12 Fifth-avenue; Miss R. B. HUNTER, Assistant Secretary, No. 112 West Forty-fifth street.

Turf News.

Mr. BELMONT has sold the imported chestnut colt *By the Sea*, four years old, by *Thormanby*, out of *Bernice* by *Stockwell*. The purchaser was a Mr. PHELPS, who will shortly ship the horse to South America. The price paid was $1,500.

Kingfisher and *Glenelg* have returned from their Winter residence at Saratoga. The former is now in ANTHONY TAYLOR'S stable at Jerome Park, and the latter is at Mr. BELMONT'S farm, Babylon, Long Island. *Kingfisher* did not break down as badly as at first reported, and no doubt he will be trained for the season.

Mr. BELMONT'S imported mare, *Nonpareil*, by *Kingston*, out of *England's Beauty*, by *Irish Birdcatcher*, dropped a bay colt, by *Gladiateur*, last week. The career of this colt will be watched with great interest, as it is the only colt in this country by the great French horse who defeated all the English caacks of 1865.

It is reported that a race meeting will be held at Mystic Park, Boston, during the great jubilee. It is intended to protract the meeting from June 17 to July 4. If so, our turfmen will have enough to do in supplying the sport.

A letter from W. R. BABCOCK says that his horse *Helmbold* has not broken down, but hit his right leg, and he does not expect to train him before the Fall. Capt. MOORE says he has trained horses with worse legs than *Helmbold*.

The old mare *Flora McIvor* is to be trained again. She has not appeared on the turf for some years.

The *Spirit of the Times* stakes for 1873 and 1874 closed at that office yesterday, and will be given to the public next week. There will be probably over fifty entries.

The various stakes of the American Jockey Club, Saratoga Association and the Monmouth Park Association, closed yesterday. The great interest manifested in regard to these events leads to the belief that the entries will be numerically strong.

Trotting colt stakes are becoming very popular, and many of the associations are adding these attractive features to their programmes for the coming season. The Buffalo Association has offered purses for three and four-year-old colts.

New-Jersey Justice.

The following persons were yesterday sentenced in the Hudson County Court to the State Prison: HUGH BENSLEY, for grand larceny, two years; JOHN SHEPARD, for horse-stealing, five years; WM. THOMPSON, on two charges of grand larceny and assault and battery, four years; EDWARD HARTELL and WM. CARPENTER, on two charges of burglary, ten years each, and JAMES SMITH, on three charges of assault, grand larceny and shop-lifting, eighteen years. The total sentence against six criminals amounts to forty-nine years.

More Hudson County Officials Indicted.

Messrs. WALTJE, HAMENA, WM. H. SCHMIDT and MICHAEL HENRY were yesterday arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with having defrauded the citizens of Union Township out of $800. These gentlemen are the Town Commissioners, and, it is charged, certified the bill of a contractor named O'CONNOR for $800 more than the just amount. They entered pleas of not guilty, and were each held in $3,000 bail.

St. David's Day.

Last evening the Welsh residents of our City celebrated the day of their patron saint—St. David. The St. David's Society gave a banquet at their rooms in the Bowery, and several other Welsh societies gathered together and talked of the old Welsh customs. The day was Celebrated last evening in the Welsh Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street. The exercises consisted of music and addresses by Rev. WM. ROBERTS and others.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The delegates from various Irish societies met at Hibernian Hall last evening and decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a parade on Monday, the 18th of March. A motion was made to extend an invitation to the colored societies of the City, but it was lost amid roars of laughter. Col. KAVANAGH wrote saying he had ordered the Sixty-ninth Regiment to parade on that day. The Police Commissioners have offered an escort and Mayor HALL has consented to review the procession at the City Hall. A new arrival from Ireland expressed himself in strong terms against Orangemen, saying he was ready to cut off the ears or shoot any Orangeman who had a dislike to St. Patrick. His sentiments were repudiated by the meeting, and several called upon the Chairman to "turn him out," and demonstrations were made to that effect when the fellow quietly took his seat. The route of the procession having been agreed to the meeting adjourned.

The Knights of St. Crispin.

PATRICK HORRIGAN was arrested yesterday afternoon, on Chambers-street, on the charge of being the man who had struck BOYD, the non-society man, with a slung-shot. HORRIGAN was taken before Justice HOGAN, who turned him over to the charge of Coroner YOUNG. The Coroner having made some inquiry into the matter, discharged him until 10 o'clock this morning on his own recognizance. BOYD, though he has been removed from the hospital to his home, is said to be still in a dangerous state. The whole matter was the subject of a report at the meeting of the Working Men's Union last night.

Mansard Roofs.

From the editorial rooms of the *Tribune* two specimens of the peculiarly-dangerous constructions called Mansard roofs—which are boards nailed on to wood rafters and covered with slate—can be seen, one of them lately completed. It is such constructions that the last Legislature felt called upon to prohibit in this City by an amendment to the Fire laws, that were denounced in the New-York Board of Underwriters as "tinder-boxes," and that are so much dreaded by firemen. One of the latter, writing upon this subject, says, "It is evident that the slightly-inclined sides of this upper story render it more liable to take fire than any of the stories below, and when once on fire, its greater height from the ground makes it more difficult to put the fire out than if it were in any other part. The slate covering is not so tight but that the flames of burning buildings which adjoin pass through the interstices and set fire to the wood within, but are tight enough to prevent the fireman from driving his stream of water through to follow the flame and put it out." In spite of these and other objections that have been again and again urged against them, architects and builders still continue to yield to the popular demand, which has pronounced decidedly in favor of the Mansard and French form of roof. The objection to the faulty construction has been remedied by an ingenious and simple combination lately patented by J. B. CORNELL, of the firm of J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, in Centre-street, in which wrought-iron beams are substituted for wood rafters; sheet-iron, bent into dove-tailed grooves, so as to hold plaster, substituted for boards, and slates are bolted or riveted upon the outside of the metal lathing thus formed, the under side of the latter being stiffened by angle or T iron and plastered to any desirable thickness, thus making a roof without a particle of combustible material in it, and one which may be called fire-proof, and at the same time light and susceptible of any amount of ornamentation. Notable instances of this kind of work may be seen on the buildings of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Broadway, and Continental Life Insurance Company and Fourth National Bank, Nassau-st. Attention may well be called to this invention, as the conviction is forced upon all by the late fire in Chicago, that anything that can be done or said to encourage the erection of fire-proof buildings will be a public service.—*New-York Tribune.*

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is again in receipt of his weekly consignments of leading London and Continental serials. The *London Illustrated News*, *Graphic*, the *Spectator*, *Nature*, the *Examiner*, and other periodicals may be found on his counter, also otherwise well filled with sterling and interesting reading matter, comprising the latest foreign novelties.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, CIGAR-CASES, WORK, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES AT CLOSE PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

HUMBUGS OF VANITY FAIR.—While new-fangled preparations for the hair are collapsing daily, PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, the favorite of forty years, retains its honestly-won popularity. It removes those parasitical nuisances, scruff and dandruff, prevents the hair from dropping out, renews it when it has dropped out, and in every way promotes its health and beauty. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Green, Orange and Purple, are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral Hair Dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dyes.—*Advertisement.*

Those who are up to snuff use only DURNO'S SNUFF. "It is a friend at a pinch."—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 3, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio o increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Neuril" is not a Poison which Destroys the system, but is scientifically prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

Spring Has Come, Ladies and Gents, and if you wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Furniture Coverings,
NEW STYLES, FOR SPRING, 1872.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floors from 28c. per foot.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

New Shipments of
DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE
HAVE ARRIVED BY STEAMERS SILESIA
AND WASHINGTON.
CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS,
SOLE AGENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $80, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCMICKEN—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. M. Hart, JAMES A. MCMICKEN, of this City, to Miss ORA F. WEEKS, of Bath, Me.

NYE—MADISON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. H. D. Northrup, at No. 306 East 30th-st., MARSHAL NYE to MARY E. MADISON, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—In Albany, March 1, of diphtheria, EDITH CRANE, daughter of the late Gilman P. Briggs, aged 4 years.

COX.—At St. James' Church Rectory, Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 29, CAROLINE M., wife of Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D.

The funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH R. MASTERSON, wife of Peter D. Collins, in the 69th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st inst., LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILMORE.—Feb. 29, FRANCES L., daughter of Robert and Charlotte Gilmore, aged 16 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., March 3, in F. W. B. Church, No. 104 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

GOODWIN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 29, Rev. FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAND.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, Feb. 24, 1872, CHARLES F. HAND, youngest son of George and Sarah A. Hand, aged 22 years 3 months and 23 days.

HADDEN.—On the 28th ult., CAROLINE, wife of David H. Hadden.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. Bauba, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

KAY.—March 1, JAMES, the youngest son of James and Sarah R. Kay, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Bond-st., Brooklyn.

MACMILLAN.—In this City on the 28th ult., GEORGIANNA, wife of Geo. W. MacMillan, and daughter of Walter Mead, of Orange, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 4 o'clock from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av. and Pacific-st. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

☞ Williamsburg and Jersey City papers please copy.

NUNNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, WM. J. NUNNS, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 147 East 25th-st., on Saturday, March 2, at 1 o'clock.

PLUMB.—At Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872, ELEANORA DUGLISS, wife of William H. Plumb, and daughter of the late Hosea Dugliss.

PARKER.—At Deep River, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 29, JOHN J., eldest son of Gideon Parker, aged 37 years.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, at Deep River, Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, CORNELIUS L. PURDY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, corner of 1st-av. and 119th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, Friday, March 1, MARIA VANDERVEER, wife of Edward Rowe and daughter of the late Abraham Vanderveer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Fulton-av., on Sunday, inst., at 3 o'clock.

TODD.—On Friday morning, March 1, WILLIAM J., son of George W. Todd.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WILDE.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Thursday morning, Feb. 29, ARTHUR HERBERT, son of James, Jr., and Harriet R. Wilde, aged 11 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his father's house, on Saturday, March 2, at 3½ P. M.

WENZLER.—In Newport, R. I., Feb. 29, SERAPHINA W. WENZLER, in the 58th year of her age.

WEBB.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 29, 1872, ROBERT D. WEBB, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hiram Lodge No. 449, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

YOUNG.—At her residence in Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 29, SARAH A. YOUNG, aged 73 years.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

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The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 5 A. M.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, March 1, for the last business day of the week was large, and the following sales were made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. and JOSEPH MCGUIRE, respectively: The first named firm offered at public auction the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 49 East Tenth-street, 224.1 feet west of Broadway, which was sold to M. Z. JAQUES for $47,250. This was considered rather a low figure, as the property is a desirable one, the lot being in size 28 by 94.9, while the house is 55 feet in depth with a three-story extension in rear 18 by 25. Mr. MCGUIRE sold the premises known as No. 232 Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick tenement-house on the front thereof and a five-story brick house in the rear, for $15,350. Purchased by JAMES CUNNINGHAM. The sale was one in foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, made under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee. The same auctioneer, at a similar sale, under the direction of the same referee, also sold leasehold property, situate on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, as follows: Nineteen years' lease of four-story brick tenement-house and lot—the latter 25.5 by 80—on the corner of the streets above-named; rent, $1,300 per annum; sold for $12,625. Lease for similar term of years of four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of Sixty-third-street, in rear of and adjoining above; lot, 25 by 80; rent $1,100 per annum; sold for $9,375. Both pieces were purchased by Mr. PETER GOBLIT, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. In addition to the above, Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., offered at public auction a Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of the premises known as No. 14 Clinton-place, south side, between Mercer and Greene streets, comprising a lot, 24.7 by 120.10, with three-story and basement high-stoop brick-house thereon, for which bids to the amount of $11,900 were received, but no sale effected. In reference to a two-story and basement frame-house and lot, known as No. 307 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, which was advertised for sale yesterday, it was announced by the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., that the property had been disposed of at private sale. No further business was transacted.

During next week the sales to take place are of unusual importance, and most of the auctions proposed are well worthy the attention of real estate investors. A full list of the projected transactions, and description of the property in each instance to be offered, will be published as usual on Monday, but special attention at this time is called to the following executors' sale of sixty-two valuable west side building lots, and also public sale of six desirable building sites, comprising some fifty City lots, situated on Washington Heights, both sales to take place at the Exchange on Tuesday, March 5, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers. Sale of an extensive list of choice Brooklyn real estate, also at the Exchange in this City, on Tuesday, March 5, by J. JOHNSON, Jr.—an important auction. Also sale on same day at the Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of two very valuable Fifth-avenue lots. On Thursday, March 7, V. K. STEVENSON & SON will offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, fourteen Central Park and Grand Boulevard lots, all eligibly located and ready for immediate improvement. Many of the other sales to occur, although of minor importance, are nevertheless of interest, and the business of the week should be marked with activity.

At private sale, Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of the following City real estate: Four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 23 East Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, 16.8 by 55 by 100, sold for WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Esq., for $26,000. One lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Ninety-first-street, 82 feet west of Fourth-avenue, sold for Mr. CHARLES W. SANDERS for $5,500, and resold for $6,250. One lot, 25.6 by 82, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, sold for Mr. IRA PEREGO for $8,500, and one lot on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, 230 feet east of Third-avenue, sold for Mr. FRANCIS CRAWFORD for $3,750. Total sales, $49,950.

The well-known real estate firm of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business, however, will be continued by Mr. J. JOHNSON, Jr., the senior member of the old firm, at the same office.

Exchange Sales—Friday, March 1.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story high-stoop brown-stone front h. and l., 49 East 10th st., n. s., 224.1 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 28x94.9, house 55 ft. deep, with 3-story extension, 18x25 .... $47,250

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story brick house, (front,) 5-story brick house, (rear,) and lot No. 232 Mulberry-st., e. s., between Spring and Prince sts., lot 25x100 .... $15,350

4-story brick tenement h. and l. n. w. corner 3d-av. and 63d-st., lot 25.5x80, 19 years' lease, rent $1,300 per annum 12,625

4-story brick tenement h. and l., n. s. 63d-st., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, in rear, 19 years' lease, rent $1,100 per annum 9,375

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HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-st, and 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 30, 32 AND 34 WEST 14TH-st., 75x206 feet, running through to 13th st., to which may be added, if desired, No. 36, making 100 feet front on 14th st., and 75 feet on 13th-st.; suitable for any purpose where much space is desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A NICE three-story and basement brick house, perfect order; $8,500; terms to suit; on 119th-st.; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

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V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, No. 213 West 42d-st., 21x55x105; furnished or unfurnished; perfect order; terms easy. For permits apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 14 East 74th-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

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S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

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Terms, as to any of the parcels, 60 per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—AT WOODSIDE, NEWARK, N. J., a handsome French roof cottage house, containing ten rooms, modern conveniences, and in perfect order; large lot, garden, stable, &c.; situated on Passaic River, and easy of access by Paterson and Newark and Midland Railroads, both nearly completed. A portion of the furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars address or apply to GEORGE H. WEBSTER, No. 129 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price, Centre-st., (macadamized, gas-lit,) either five or seven acres in garden lawns, forest, fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. EDWARD AUSTIN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE VALLEY, A very attractive two-story cottage, in good order, one acre of ground, fine shade and ornamental trees; five minutes' walk of Montrose or Valley stations; nine rooms, range, furnace, large cistern, water in kitchen, good well, &c.; also, about three-fourths of an acre with good stable; separate or together. Address Post-office Box No. 1,103.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof and brick basement frame house, 20x38x100; has all the modern improvements; splendid location, high ground; Westchester County, near 3d-av. bridge; will be sold at cost; terms to suit. Address G. W. MARCUS, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A VERY DESIRABLE HUDSON River residence, with 150 acres of land, will be exchanged for other real estate; house has modern improvements; a charming river view, dock, &c., on the Hudson. JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York P. O.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let furnished, a fine residence; all modern improvements; also, stable, garden, fruit-trees, &c.; three minutes to depot. Apply to GEO. FARNHAM, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, with carriage-house and stable, in Huguenot Park, one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one hour from the City; has all the modern improvements. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT New-Rochelle, on the water, for sale or exchange for one or two small houses in the City; owner will pay some cash.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY FRUIT-FARM FOR sale or exchange for suburban lots, Minnesota lands, or furniture; sixty acres, good-sized house and barn, near depot; no malaria; three hours from New-York; price $5,000. Inquire of owner, 320 East 20th-st.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

AT YONKERS—TWO NEW FRENCH-roof cottages, with modern improvements; river view; near depot; cheap—only $600 per year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

ORANGE.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general conveniences; well located; pleasant neighborhood; $10,000, one-tenth cash; easy terms.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.
L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.
The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x107 feet; five-story store, No. 406 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 408 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant store, No. 2 Bond-st.; also the lofts, which are well adapted for the silver-smith or jewelry business. Apply to
A. S. HOPE,
No. 31 Bond-st.

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE COMBINED.—To let—the new five-story brick building, No. 61 East 12th-st., adjoining the Broadway corner. The building is heated by steam, well ventilated, and every loft and room presents a cheerful appearance. Particulars of Messrs. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway, or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE two upper lofts of the fine building No. 820 Broadway, size 25x95, now occupied as a conservatory of music; also excellent location for a first-class millinery or dress-making establishment. Full particulars in the store, or of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET—THE first story of No. 1 Pine-st., adjoining the corner of Broadway, and next door to Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. Apply to Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORKSHOPS, 26 feet front, 46 feet deep, one or five years, at $15 each per month, No. 8 Extra-place; water and water-closet. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

NO. 19 GREAT JONES-ST.—STORE property.—The lot with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, NO. 68 WALL-ST., for lawyers and others; also, two dwellings in Brooklyn for sale or to let; reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT DAY, Room No. 10.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIRST FLOOR, basement and first loft; suitable for store or manufacturing purposes; will be altered to suit tenant; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 41 Wooster-st.

TO LET—DOWN-TOWN STABLES AND dwellings, No. 50 Watts-st., near Hudson-st. Inquire at No. 15 Horatio-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.
No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner 20th-st.
No. 45 11th-st., near University-place.
No. 60 9th-st., near Broadway.
No. 151 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
No. 207 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.
Store, &c., No. 48 Broadway.
Store, &c., No. 39 Pearl-st., through to Bridge-st.
Store, &c., No. 48 Cortlandt-st.
Floors, &c., Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Store, No. 3'0 4th-av.
Store, No. 244 Water-st.
Offices and floors, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.
Floors for business, &c., No. 244 3d-av., cor. 20th-st.
Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 34th st.	$7,800
10th-st., near 5th-av.	3,600
35th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
2d-av., near 9th-st.	3,000
40th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
38th-st., near Park-av.	4,800
Lexington-av., corner house	2,700
Lexington-av., near 54th-st.	3,600
49th-st., near 6th-av.	3,600
22d-st., near 7th-av.	2,000

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

JUST ISSUED:
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH.
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

TO RENT.
A first-class house, completely furnished, to rent in Stamford, Conn., for the Summer months, at $250 per month.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON A TERM OF YEARS, THE elegant house, No. 11 West 49th-st., north side, near 5th-av., 27 feet front and 80 feet in depth, including the extension. This mansion was built under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., for the owner's occupancy, and is in every respect first-class, replete with every modern convenience. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE will rent their furnished house for a year from 1st of May next. It is located in 34th-st., between Madison and Park avs., and is completely furnished throughout. For particulars address E. K., Box No. 3,062 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,500. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 215 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE three-story brick house No. 259 Garden, near 6th-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; gas and water in the house; a desirable residence for a private family. Apply to P. ANDERSON, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York. rent, $625.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size house on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs; the house is handsomely furnished, and will be rented to a private family at a fair rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, WATCESSING, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished and unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer, year or term of years; also, for sale village and country property of every description. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, TO small family, first-class house in fine neighborhood; ten rooms; all modern improvements; stable and carriage-house; rent, $1,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,947 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence at Great Neck, Long Island, fourteen and a half miles by rail from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; large house, overlooking Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 32d-st., full size, and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house, on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 33D ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING-houses, in good locations, to rent or for sale.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
ASTOR-PLACE, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR one or more years; No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply for permit to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with modern improvements, convenient for one or two families, fifteen rooms, on East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 144 1st-av.

TO LET—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE in 2d-av., near 9th-st., in excellent order. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 144 1st-av.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, NO. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs.; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, replete with modern improvements, each 20x about 55 feet; lots 20x103.3 each; possession May 1, 1872.

WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 5th and 6th avs.; two, three and four-story brick buildings in front; four-story brick buildings in rear; ground 95.10½x103.3; possession May 1, 1872.

This is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet square, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.

Maps, with further particulars, at Auctioneer's Office, No. 1 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at auction, March 9, in Monroe village, Orange County, N. Y., 50 miles out on Erie Railroad. Apply to owner for circular. THEODORE MCGARRAH, Monroe, N. Y.; or to
T. B. BROOKS, NO. 269 WEST 46TH-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots, situate on the south-westerly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; is 200 feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 310 feet; is the best and most centrally located on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 155th-st. and 9th-av. St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 155th-st.; 155th-st. is 100 feet wide.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Successor to Johnson & Miller,
Office, No. 25 Nassau-st.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY
in the
NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
By order of Frederick Scholes, Esq.
Two splendid pieces of
WHARF PROPERTY,
situated on
KENT-AV. BASIN, between
KEAP AND RODNEY STS.,
directly opposite proposed
CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron-founders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.

Also, by order of the same owner:

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s., 246 feet, n. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s., 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.

MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.
Crême de la Crême of the avenue.

BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots.

☞ Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HEWES-ST.—N. w. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 291 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
ROSS-ST.—S. e. s., 301 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
PENN-ST.—S. e. s., 31 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 4 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s., 81 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 8 lots.
MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.
LYNCH-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 3 lots.

Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
SPLENDID PROPERTY ON
THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE,
situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
at 12½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney,
Sanswick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,
THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF
CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York.
Particulars hereafter.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 90th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 85th-st., extra size, 27.2x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.

Also,

EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.

CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores and lots, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.

Also,

ON WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
Two three-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement houses, Nos. 125 and 127, containing all the modern improvements. Will readily rent at high figures. Immediate possession given. Terms most favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., plaintiff, and ISRAEL RUBENSTEIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, which, upon the division of the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, was allotted, with other property, to Euphemia W. Van Rensselaer, as and for her share of, in and to the same, situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Bayard-street, and known by the street number 83, (eighty-three,) distinguished on the map of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York as part of lots Nos. 279, (two hundred and seventy-nine,) 280, (two hundred and eighty,) and 281, (two hundred and eighty-one,) and by the like numbers on the map of land in the City of New-York belonging to the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, said lot being twenty-five feet in width and front, and twenty-two feet in the rear, and seventy-five feet in depth on each side, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872.
JAMES H. COLEMAN,
S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Referee.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.
A house well located, between 14th and 25th sts.; also, a house between 30th and 50th sts, 4th and 6th avs., for rental. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMily in or near Bergen, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, with bath-room and gas; not further than thirty or forty minutes from New-York; house with a garden would be preferred. Letters containing particulars as for rent and location sent J. F. K., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 22d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York City Post-office.

WHISKY. WHISKY. WHISKY.

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have bought up the greater part of all the old Kentucky Whiskies in the world—we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867. The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of the distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date.

Fine old Sour Mash Whiskies; finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskies, of real age, warranted. We sell every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

MUSICAL.

NOVELLO'S
CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S GLEES, PART SONGS, &c.	65
NOVELLO'S CHURCH MUSIC	65
NOVELLO'S ORGAN MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S PIANO MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S POPULAR SONGS	20
NOVELLO'S ORATORIOS	50
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Vocal Scores)	$1 00
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Piano-forte Solos)	75

Ask for NOVELLO'S Editions.
Send for catalogues and lists to
NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

PIANOS TO RENT—RENT APPLIED TO purchase if desired; pianos sold on monthly installments.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.
Branch, No. 39 Union-square.

A SOPRANO SINGER, GOOD VOICE, reads music fluently, wishes a situation 1st of May in some church. Address BROWER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED AT EASTER—A POSITION as organist in or near New-York City. Address G. W. COAKLEY, No. 419 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah F., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Hollis L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas S. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robetzeh and Moritz Tausig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whately, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, B. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thorogood, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Pulvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c., of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, Eli Martin, Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.
EDMONDS & FIELDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Ittner; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja27-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—ROBERT GOELET against SARAH DOHRENWEND, wife of George F. C. Dohrenwend, the said George F. C. Dohrenwend, James L. Griffin, George Titus, Ulrie Ventlander, Rhoda E. Mack and Amos M. Atwell, and Vincent Kenyon, assignees, &c., George M. Harpel, Reuben Marselden.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1871.
ROBERT GOELET, JR.,
Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 62 Nassau-street, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 16th day of December, 1871. ROBERT GOELET, JR.,
f17-law6wS* Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, WILLIAM WETHERBEE and GAVIN H. WATSON, plaintiffs, against JAMES H. YOUNG, HENRY H. BOODY, The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 18, 1872.
CHAS. E. SOULE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, on the 19th day of January, 1872. CHAS. E. SOULE,
f10-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. POND,
f24-law6mS* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

FINE ARTS.

ON THE 1ST OF MARCH.
FINE ARTS.
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF THE POLITE WORLD.
Edited by LAURA KEENE and EMMA WEBB NIVEN, with a brilliant corps of writers, and devoted to TASTE, CULTURE AND REFINEMENT. Fifty cents a number, $5 a year. No. 34 Bond-st., New-York.
Now ready at AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very choice collection of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, many of great value and rarity. Also, a fine lot of RARE PRINTS, ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, scarce PORTRAITS of LITERARY AND HISTORIC PERSONAGES, suited for book illustration, &c., &c.; the whole to be sold by auction, without reserve. The collection now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 2, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
3,710 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,230 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Madeap*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store.
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
86 barrels Chestnuts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at store No. 533 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES.—Will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, by order of Rear-Admiral Smith, a large quantity of condemned provisions and small stores; condemned equipment stores consisting of old Manila and hemp rope, Manila and hemp shakings, old scrap iron, &c., and about 2,000 bbls. resin, belonging to the Construction Department. Catalogues of the articles can be obtained upon application to the Department.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director,
United States Navy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 23d day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 795 Broadway, a lot of fixtures, &c., belonging to the millinery establishment of the said bankrupt, on TUESDAY, the 5th of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.—New-York, Feb. 23, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and all who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Walker-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That the persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, at the office of said Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 29th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN, Commissioners.
WILLIAM STUART,

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they so desire, or for the entire line.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Matinée at Adelphi Hall SATURDAY EVENING.

PERSONAL.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE Bryant and Stratton or Packard's Business College are earnestly requested to send their present address to S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway. If all who read this notice will send their own addresses, and those of their fellow-members within their knowledge, they will confer a favor upon
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse; experienced in care and management of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; many years' City reference. Address M. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ALL FAMILIES
CAN GET FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS
AT NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION in a private family as chamber-maid, and would take care of children. Can be seen at No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COLORED SERVANTS.
Male and female, for every capacity,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN AND daughter about sixteen years of age, situations as cook and upstairs girl. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL A SITUATION as cook and to wash and iron; in Jersey City. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands soups, game and larding; is a good baker and pastry cook; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as child's nurse; would wash for the child, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 131 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; married, no children; English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address J. J., care of B. K. Bliss, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant married man with three years' recommendation from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address W. W., for three days, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LIGHT weight and steady habits, a situation as coachman; he understands his business thoroughly and will be found most satisfactory; the very best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 25 East 40th-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Scotchman just landed; thoroughly competent, with first-class references; his wife can fill the position of cook, laundress or chamber-maid. Apply at the office, No. 17 Harrison-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man, Scotch, who thoroughly understands his business; best reference; nothing but a first-class place, with glass, will be attended to. Address J. GRANT, Box No. 4 Saugatuck, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man; experienced City driver; strictly temperate; first-class references from gentlemen in this City. Call at H. B. JACKSON'S grocery, No. 182 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish very satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 37 Union-square, in the harness-store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman; he is a trustworthy man and perfectly sober. Call at present employer's, No. 134 West 18th-st. MARTIN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNderstands the care of horses, a situation as groom or second waiter. Address S. H. A., No. 116 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by single man who understands the business thoroughly; no objection to attend to farming in connection with gardening. Address J. L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; twelve years' reference for greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, laying out new places, &c.; no incumbrances. Address A. B., Box 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. Apply today and during next week, to
E. RIDLEY & SON,
corner Grand and Allen sts., fourth floor.

WANTED—TWENTY A 1 MILLINERS. Apply today and during next week, to
E. RIDLEY & SON,
corner Grand and Allen sts., fourth floor.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR North of Ireland Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to wait on two young ladies. One who has lived in first-class families and has City references may apply at No. 10 East 18th-st. today from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER who writes an excellent hand, is quick at figures, and is well recommended; salary $800. Address in handwriting of applicant, RAILROAD, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, stating particulars of age, experience, references, &c.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman, who is an excellent seamstress, to take care of a child 2½ years old, and to wait on a lady. Those who have the best recommendations, may call at No. 25 Irving-place, from 1 till 5 o'clock. No others need apply.

FARMER WANTED—ABLE TO TAKE charge of and cultivate a farm of fifty or sixty acres, on Long Island. Call at No. 440 Washington-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 108 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO DO washing and ironing. Apply to No. 50 West 52d-st., before 1 P. M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
FRANK C. MARKHAM.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 5 New-st.
CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JAS. H. PHINNEY and JAMES H. URQUHART was dissolved on the 31st day of January, 1872, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by JAMES H. PHINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
(Signed,) JAMES H. PHINNEY,
JAS. URQUHART.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 31, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between OBADIAH HARNED, JOHN J. HARNED, and HENRY W. HARNED under the firm name of HARNED & CO., was dissolved on the 21st day of February, 1872, by consent. The new firm of HARNED & CO., are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
OBADIAH HARNED,
JOHN J. HARNED,
Dated, March 1, 1872. HENRY W. HARNED.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, brokerage and specie business, under the firm name of
MERRILL, TILNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Wall and 2 New sts., New-York.
W. F. MERRILL, J. S. TILNEY, G. W. DOUGHERTY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Designs on application.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	March 23, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC	March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Mar. 30, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage	$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.	April 10, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, March 2 at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS, OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by

John J. Cisco & Son,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb 23, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN NE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICES to No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st., where we will continue our present business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, Government securities, &c., on commission. A. & L. NEILSON.

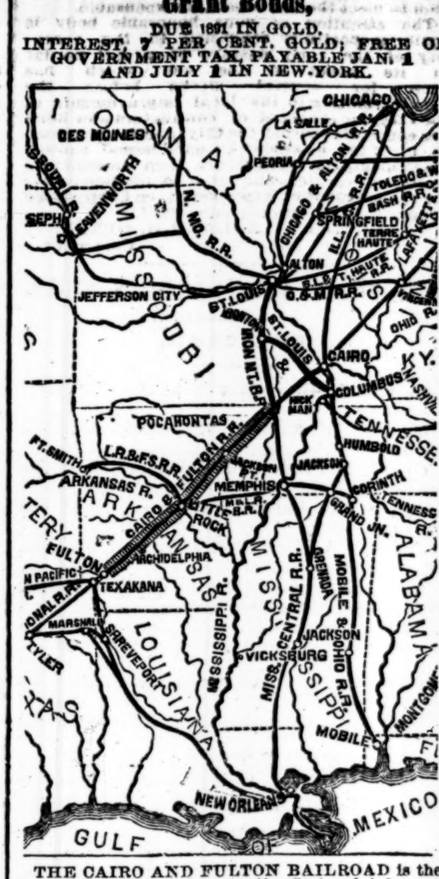
FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,

DUE 1891 IN GOLD.

INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,926,400 acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $8,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis)	President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway)	Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway)	Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis)	Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

H. M. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT,	ALANSON TRASK.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WE RECOMMEND

As a Safe and Profitable Investment
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CT. BONDS
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company,
Which we are Selling at 90 and Interest.

They are issued at the rate of $10,000 a mile on a completed line, which has cost triple that amount, and which is in successful operation. The stock of the Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under its auspices the line has become a trunk line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, while it possesses a valuable local traffic, furnished by the fertile, well-settled and developed section of the State of Ohio through which it runs.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber, as receiver of the Eighth National Bank, and by order of the United States District Court, offers the following property at private sale, and will receive proposals for the same until and including SATURDAY, March 2, viz.:

1st. The Maison Dorée property, so called, now occupied by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, situated on the south side of 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and running through to 13th-st., containing 45 feet 6 inches on 14th-st., 43 feet 10 inches on 13th-st., and 206 feet 6 inches from street to street, with the substantial and superb building thereon.

2d. The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot 29x130 feet, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish, running until 1885; rent, $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at 6 per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

3d. The plot of ground at the north-easterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100 feet and 5 inches on said avenue, and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new and elegant brown-stone houses on the same.

4th. The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62 feet 2 inches north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 in depth.

Terms and further particulars on application to

ALBON MAN, Receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.

FEB 19, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this Company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 5th March, and remain closed until the 20th March. Per order

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

A BARGAIN.—25 TO 35 SECOND-HAND carriages for public and private use; clarence, coaches, phaetons, &c.; great bargains, on easy terms. J. W. PITNEY, Nos. 458 and 460 3d-av.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 133 WEST 50TH-ST.; accommodations for five horses and as many carriages, with rooms for coachman. Apply at No. 66 West 47th-st.

LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts, built by Adams; in fine order. Price $140. Apply at No. 132 West 25th-st.

TO LET—TWO STALLS AND FLOOR room for two carriages in private stable. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED FOR CASH—A COUPE ROCKaway carriage and harness in good order. Address CARRIAGE, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 348 WEST 21ST-ST., TWO DOORS FROM 9TH-AV.—A handsomely-furnished second floor, with all modern improvements; also, hall room on third floor; with first-class board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Large, sunny room, on second floor front; other rooms for single gentlemen, with good board; references exchanged.

FIJUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY place, corner of Neilson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 48th-st.; references exchanged. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY papered and painted, with good board, in a private family; terms reasonable; no moving in May. No. 44 West 26th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 129 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite or singly, with or without partial board; prices reduced; home comforts; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 251, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st., a handsomely-furnished front and back room on fourth floor to rent, with board; also one single room; references exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD AND PRIVATE table, a suite of rooms, on second floor, in the house No. 434 5th-av. Apply at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front house No. 404 East 50th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to suit party hiring.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, large room and bedroom, also one hall bedroom, to let with board; references required.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TWO NEWLY-furnished rooms, en suite or single; private family. No. 97 Varick-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board. References given and required.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HALL-ROOM on third floor to rent, with board, for $12 per week; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE—FRONT ROOM, SECond story, with board. No. 31 Madison-av.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN, with board, one or two rooms; must be well furnished; willing to pay from $25 to $50 per week, according to accommodations; references will be satisfactory. J. L. P., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PAYING 60 PER CENT.
MORE INCOME
THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND
9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Ralway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,300 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK at close of business 27th February, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,580,047 78
Overdrafts	4,211 88
United States bonds to secure circulation	930,500 00
Due from other national banks	256,240 96
Due from other banks and bankers	29,623 17
Banking-house	175,000 00
Current expenses	5,208 86
Taxes paid	122,715 99
Premiums and interest paid	117,517 66
Cash items (including stamps)	55,638 14
Exchanges for Clearing-house	299,366 61
Bills of other national banks	55,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	9,200 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	809 41
Gold Treasury notes	101,200 00
Gold checks on other banks	7,585 48
Legal-tender notes	665,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	80,000 00
Total	$5,494,865 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	500,000 00
Discount	16,608 63
Exchange	23,177 65
Profit and loss	297,878 03
National bank circulation outstanding	776,598 00
State bank circulation outstanding	7,534 00
Individual deposits	1,549,021 65
Certified checks	93,919 66
Due to national banks	696,676 25
Due to other banks and bankers	527,561 61
Dividends unpaid	5,891 00
Total	$5,494,865 88

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, JOHN M. CRAM, Cashier of National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of March, 1872.

WILLIAM H. BANKS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:

MATTHEW BIRD,
GEO. S. MOULTON,
W. W. HUNTINGTON, } Directors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Exchange-court, on Tuesday, March 12, 1872. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will close on March 9, and reopen March 13, 1872. By order of the Directors. JNO. J. HOWELL, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—MIGNON.

Return to New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce the farewell appearances of Mlle. Christina Nilsson, (prior to her departure for Europe,) commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock, upon which occasion will be performed Ambroise Thomas' opera, MIGNON.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON......as......Mignon

Mlle. Marie Leon Duval, Mlle. E. Ferretti, M. Capoul, M. Jamet, M. Lyall, &c.

MAX MARETZEK...Musical Director and Conductor

Wednesday Evening, March 6—IL TROVATORE.

Friday Evening, March 8—MARTHA.

Saturday, March 9, at 1½, doors open at 12½—GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, FAUST.

Seats now at the Academy; also, 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with all the
ARTISTS AND FEATURES
of the
BLACK CROOK.
GRAND CONGRESS OF STAR DANSEUSES.

Last night but one of Miss Kate Santley—Miss Jenny Lee.

Last night but one of the Great Majiltons—The Goat—Clown Dog—The Infant Ballet—The Juvenile Athletes—The Spanish Minstrels—The Illuminated Fountain—The Cloud Vail—The Great Ballet Troupe—and the Amazonian March.

On MONDAY, March 4, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and her London Burlesque Company, with Mr. MARK SMITH, will appear in

LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

LAST MATINEE at 2.	} The young {	LAST NIGHT at 8.

American actor,
Mr. CHAS. T. PARSLOE,
and his talented pupil,
LITTLE SNIFFIN,
in the new romantic drama by CHAS. E. NEWTON,
OUT AT SEA.
CHAS. T. PARSLOE, LITTLE SNIFFIN,
and full dramatic company.
To conclude with the nautical burlesque of
POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT
ROLLIN HOWARD, A. H. SHELDON,
and full and efficient burlesque company.
MONDAY, March 4—BARNUM'S CANNIBALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........................MANAGER
THE GREAT SENSATION BURLUSQUE,
BAD DICKEY.
THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST,
E. D. DAVIES,
AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANOTHER GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Sale of seats commences today at 10 A. M. at Box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.

The MULDER-FABBRI Grand Opera Company.

THE FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

Three Prime Donne, Mme. Fabbri, Mme. Anna Bishop and Mlle. Clara Perl; Muller, the great baritone; Levy, the cornet, &c., &c., &c.

NINTH POPULAR CONCERT

AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
MRS. IMOGEN BROWN,
MR. GOTTSCHALK,
MR. A. H. PEASE,
ANTONIO L. MORA.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,

PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING.

Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle of LALLA ROOKH by MONDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance here until that date. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Mulder-Fabbri Company.

JOHN F. COLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY,
March 1, at 2½ P. M.
FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING,
March 2, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianist, and
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES

On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend or distributive payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

Third—All other creditors of such Company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialities.

Office for payment, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City. Hours of payment between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Attorneys for Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose said claims have been ascertained and adjusted at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 26th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872. HENRY P. FREEMAN,

Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company.

STEPHEN W. GAINES, Attorney for Receiver.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Alleghany County, Md., has this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., payable, in scrip, on the 20th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered on the books of the Company, on the evening of the 9th of March proximo. The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 9th, and be reopened on the morning of the 21st of March.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and

EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a second
VETERAN MATINEE!
ON
SATURDAY, March 2.

N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Last week of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Last six nights of
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of
CASSIUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. WM. CRESWICK
will also make his rentrée this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of
BRUTUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

March 18, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.

In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 218TH TIME!
Time Tells! Time Tells!
G. L. Fox's Famous Nursery
Legend, Humpty Dumpty,
Distances all Competitors.
SEE HIM ERE HE GOES!
Crowded Houses Nightly.
New Stars, Bright Sensations and
Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun.
884th time of Fox as Humpty Dumpty.
218th time of the Martens Cat Duet.
58th time of the Wilson Brothers,
Matchless "Triple Parterre."
First week of the accomplished Skaters,
Kynock and Smith, in a Novel Act.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.
Secure your seats early.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

MARRIAGE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist, MR. MACKAYE AS COL. GRAY.	The Beautiful Tragedienne, MISS GRISWOLD AS MRS. BROOKS.

MARRIAGE. EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT
OF
CINDERELLA,
by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
forming an exquisite and fascinating picture
RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.

SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING
BY THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS

MIGNON.

The best melodies arranged for the piano by Albert W. Berg, 50 cents. "Majories Almanac," sung by Miss Wynne, 40 cents. "Elfie Waltz," by Thos. Baker, 50 cents. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New York,
Branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11th.
ST. BERNARD AND MONASTIC LIFE.

CLOTHING.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, mental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS French wishes a position as resident teacher of children. Address B. J. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESsons in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ALBANY NEWS.

Frederick Killian Accorded His Seat in the Assembly.

Petitions for and Against the Repeal of the Erie Classification.

Senator Tiemann and the Committee of Seventy's Charter—Controller Green's Memorial—Spurious Claims in the Supply Bills Stricken Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1, 1872.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Killian against Frear, was made a special order in the Assembly at noon, today, and occupied the entire session. Mr. Strahan, Chairman of the Committee, made a brief, clear and succinct statement of the facts proven in the investigation, and the grounds on which the Committee arrived at the conclusion embodied in the report, which was that Frederick Killian was honestly and legally entitled to the seat now wrongfully held by Alex. Frear.

Mr. Hill, Democrat, of Chemung, followed in a long speech in support of the minority report in favor of Frear. This Hill is the same man who, as a member of the Privileges and Elections Committee last year, permitted himself to go on record in support of the gross and palpable fraud which excluded Mr. Twombly from his seat in the Assembly. The report of the Committee last year denying Mr. Twombly's right to his seat was made without Hill's consent, as he alleged at the time, and yet, although his name was forged to the document, he did not have the manliness or courage to get up in the Assembly and expose and denounce the deception, but permitted himself, under the lash of the partisan whip, to go before the world as indorsing a report which he privately admitted was against his convictions. Mr. Moseley, who also signed the minority report, spoke at great length in favor of his friend Frear's right to the seat, and Messrs. Springstead and Paige sustained the report of the majority, which was finally adopted by a vote of 76 to 15. A resolution was then adopted giving Mr. Frear the privilege of the floor of the Assembly for the remainder of the session.

MORE ERIE REMONSTRANCES.

The Erie Ring this morning launched upon the House another flood of remonstrances against "Legislative interference," with highway robbery, all of which took the usual reference to the Railroad Committee. One member, who represents a district on the line of the road, took pains, in presenting his bundle of "remonstrances," to inform the House that it contained six hundred names of persons who were "not in the employ of the Erie Railroad." He did not say how they were employed, and probably it would bother the signers themselves to tell. There were also upward of twenty petitions from leading merchants, lawyers, and business men of New York, Brooklyn, and Queens County, asking for the repeal of the Classification act. An attempt will be made by those who desire to appear honest, and yet serve the Erie robbers, to compromise matters by voting for the simple repeal of the Classification act without attaching to it any provisions for a new election of directors by the *bona fide* stockholders. It is claimed that the Republican party will thus be put in a position of consistency on the Erie question without really doing any damage to the present management. Gould & Co. would be perfectly willing to consent to this, as it is well known that during their three years' possession of the stolen property they have so arranged things that they could perpetuate themselves in power after the repeal, unless it were accompanied by laws which would guarantee a new election of directors in accordance with the wishes of the actual owners of the stocks.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The probability is that the Democrats in the Senate will be found in solid opposition to the Seventy's Charter when it comes up for consideration, the same as they were in the Assembly. Senator Tieman told a member of the Committee of Seventy yesterday that he should do all he could to kill it. He was told in reply that nothing different was expected of him; that he was once elected Mayor of New-York on a reform non-partisan ticket, and as soon as he got installed in the office left his friends and went over to Tammany. Mr. Tieman gives a very curious reason for his opposition to the charter of the Reformers. He says that this is a Republican Legislature, and no reform can be expected from it—which in plain English means that no Democrat should vote for a reform measure in this Legislature lest the Republican Party get the credit of it.

THE GREENWICH-STREET RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad today presented their reply to the resolutions of the Assembly asking for information relative to the construction and operation of said road. They give a history of the road, the difficulties it has encountered, and its present condition and prospects, and conclude by saying that they "feel justified in expressing their opinion, without disparaging in any manner the just merits of other proposed plans and methods of quick transit, that the Elevated Railway, as now constructed, with its proposed completion and extension, offers a cheap, speedy and immediately practical means of relief for our crowded population."

LAST YEAR'S SUPPLY BILL.

The Committee on Engrossed bills, at the request of Mr. Warren, formerly Canal Appraiser, have investigated the charge in the Governor's message relative to spurious items in the last year's Supply bill, Warren's claim of $5,000 having been specially mentioned by the Governor. Mr. Warren not only denies all knowledge of the fraudulent insertion of his claim in the bill, but also states that the claim actually passed the Senate and was in the bill until stricken out by the Conference Committee. He has no knowledge of the manner of its restoration, but conjectures that it was done unintentionally through the loose manner in which alterations and amendments are made by Conference Committees.

THE ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TRACK.

The Central and Hudson and the Harlem Railroad Companies have responded to the resolution of the Senate asking for the number of accidents occurring from running their cars on the Fourth-avenue. The Central and Hudson Company assert that no accident whatever has occurred from the running of their cars since the 1st of November, 1871, when they first began to run cars through the avenue. The Harlem Company reports that during the two years preceding the 1st of January, 1872, there were twelve accidents from the running of their cars, of which one was fatal, five resulted in greater or less injuries to persons, and the remainder caused damage to vehicles or injured horses.

A NEW TAX LEVY.

In the Senate Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York for the year 1872, the bill being a species of Tax levy, though differing widely from the old-fashioned Tax levy of former years. It directs the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax upon the valuation of real and personal property, fixed in the year 1871, — per cent., the per centage being left in blank but the limitation of the amount of taxation fixed by the Two per Cent. Tax levy of 1871, at $25,000,000, is repealed. By the second section, but of the sum so raised are to be paid the several sums required to be paid by chapter 9 and chapter 29 of the laws of the present session, and the balance is to be appropriated for the payment of expenses of the City Government in the manner directed by the Tax Levy act of 1871. The Board of Apportionment is to act in the same manner as directed in the act of last year. It is composed of the same officials, but, as is well known, of entirely different men. The bill further authorizes the Controller to apply any money, now in the Treasury of said City or County, or that may be hereafter received and collected from taxes due prior to the 1st of January last, to the payment of outstanding revenue bonds.

THE NINTH DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The same Senator introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the erection of the Ninth District Court-house, in the City of New-York, out of which certain politicians of the disreputable class have been reaping so rich a harvest.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The charter made its appearance in the Senate today among the messages from the Assembly. It was referred without remark to the Committee on Cities, as that Committee had the advantage of being present at and hearing the arguments in favor of the new charter, which were so convincing to the Assembly Committee, it is to be presumed, that they will not spend much time in deliberating upon it. The bill will, according to all appearance, be reported favorably and without delay, and seems likely to pass, although it cannot be doubted that there are formidable elements of opposition which have thus far remained quiescent, and which are now gathering for a final struggle in the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Johnson introduced a resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment disfranchising for bribery, passed by the Legislature of 1871.

THE PORT WARDEN'S BILL.

The bill to amend the law in reference to Port Warden, so as to give the appointment to the Board of Underwriters, was heard last evening, before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. C. H. Bramhall, formerly a Port Warden by the appointment of Gov. King, opposed the bill. No one asked to be heard in its favor. The Committee stated that the bill was asked for by the Board of Underwriters and by the Ship-builders' Association. Mr. Bramhall's argument was a vigorous criticism of the bill, and was attentively heard by the Committee, but no decision was announced. Senators Perry, Lowery and others, not members of the Committee, were interested auditors.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTIES

Col. Willis, of New-York, and other gentlemen are here as a committee of parties interested, to provide by legislative act for the prevention of loss of life and limb on the tracks leading northward from the Grand Central Railroad depot. The following is a synopsis of their bill:

An Act for the preservation of life and the security of travel on Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York, between Forty-second-ftreet and the Harlem River.

Section 1 provides the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company shall sink and depress their way, tracks and grounds sixteen feet at Forty-second-street, and that such depression shall be continued or increased to One Hundred and Second-street; that the same shall be arched and covered from Forty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Second-street.

Section 2, that said Company shall, above One Hundred and Second-street up to the Harlem River, elevate and lay their tracks upon a solid causeway or foundation at such a height that brigdes thereunder shall be eighteen feet high.

Section 3, that said Company shall construct bridges under said causeway wherever streets intersect Fourth avenue, in manner to be approved by Commissioners appointed by the bill.

Section 4, that work shall be done in manner and pursuant to plans to be approved by the Commissioners.

Section 5 appoints as Commissioners John H. Morris, Charles Crary, Alfred W. Craven, Hiram D. Faulkner; and

Sections 6, 7 and 8 provides for qualifications of Commissioners and their compensation, allowance of disbursements, &c.

Sections 9 and 10 provides for the cost and expenses of the modifications and changes ordered; that the same shall be borne equally by the Company and City, and the manner of payment; that the work shall be commenced on or before 1st June next, and completed within two years after passage of this act.

Section 11 provides for regulation, and putting in good condition of said avenue as soon as possible upon the completion of the work or any part thereof.

Section 12 provides that if said Company refuses or willfully neglects to comply with provisions of this act they shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000 for each day during which such refusal or willful neglect continues, such penalty to be sued for by Commissioners, and the amount recovered paid to Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Section 13 provides that the powers possessed by Common Council to regulate said road shall not be in anywise interfered with, except as specially provided.

Section 14, that Legislature may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act.

Section 15, that it shall take effect immediately.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

Among the bills reported were those to restrict the power of Brooklyn to issue bonds; to regulate places of public amusement in New-York City; no exhibition to be opened without a license from the Mayor; any exhibition without a license to be punished by a fine; the proceeds to go to the Society for Juvenile Delinquents. It is intended to prohibit pretty waiter-girl saloons.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Railroads to report within five days the *Pro Rata* Freight bill.

PASSED.

Bills were passed to authorize the Controller to appoint Commissioners to investigate the condition of the several State prisons and the Reformatory at Elmira. The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

Reports were made to pay the expenses of the prosecution of New-York officials; also making an appropriation for the improvement of Hudson River; to pay the expense of work on the canals. The Judiciary Committee reported twenty-eight bills, of which but two were reported as introduced, ten with amendments and sixteen adversely. Among other bills reported favorably was one making the State election day a public holiday; a bill providing for absolute divorce in case of ten years' insanity, and desertion by a foreigner unheard of for three years; also the Usury bill, putting individuals on a par with banks, which changes the penalty from forfeiture of the whole amount to forfeiture of twice the amount of interest.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads—They are Evenly Divided on the Question of Repeal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly Committee on Railroads held a long session this afternoon with closed doors. It was understood that they met to make their report on the repeal of the Erie Director's bill. The matter was not decided this afternoon, but has been set down positively for next Tuesday morning, at which time the Committee have voted to decide upon their report. It is not known how the Committee stand upon the bill, but they are evidently pretty evenly divided. S.

An Explanation and a Denial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 19th inst., you publish an article arraigning me for having rendered an exorbitant bill against the State in my capacity as Superintendent of the Bank Department. The charges are grossly untrue and unjust, and your comments on the subject are based upon such a total misapprehension of the facts that I have no doubt I have only to state them as they exist to induce you to do me the justice to retract the charges referred to.

No such bill as that published by you was ever rendered. It is incorrect as to dates, as to the amount charged, and as to the nature of the employment in which the expenses were incurred. Your published bill makes it appear that I had charged the State $180 for going to and returning from New-York on two occasions, and while stating that I charged this amount for my traveling expenses merely, you intimate that I traveled upon a railroad pass, and thus incurred no expenses whatever.

The truth is that the bill was rendered against the Bank Department, to be reimbursed by the banks concerned, and was not only for my expenses to and from New-York on two occasions, (which, as I had no railroad pass, I paid,) but also for expenses incurred during a period of eleven days while in New-York in connection with an examination of savings banks, required to be made by me in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature in 1871. The entire bill for expenses to and from New-York, and while in your City for the period stated, was $185, and was for expenses incurred by me in the discharge of my official duties.

The Controller of the State refused to pay this bill for the reason, as he claimed, that it was not rendered sufficiently in detail, while I contended that it was not only correct in amount, but correct in form, and was rendered in precise accordance with the terms of the law under which the expenditures were incurred. And so far from remaining "unfinished business" as you state, I withdrew the bill rather than submit to the Controller's construction, and stated to him at the time that in view of his ruling I would prefer hereafter to pay all similar expenses myself.

I have on file in this Department a letter from the Controller, in which he states that he "does not question the correctness of the aggregate amount of this bill;" and another, under date of the 27th inst., in which, referring to the charges contained in your paper, he says:

"I have not directly or indirectly, or by implication, in public or in private, imputed to you a dishonorable thought or motive, and am in no manner the author of the article referred to; neither have I suggested or sanctioned its publication, and I assure you I greatly regret its appearance."

In view of the fact, therefore, that the difference between the Controller and myself was merely as to the form of rendering a bill, and not at all as to the amount, I respectfully ask you to correct the misstatements which have doubtless been imposed upon you, and which have been made the basis of calumnious charges against me in the Republican Press throughout the State. Respectfully, yours,

D. C. HOWELL.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

The Sullivan County Mystery—Cause of Miss Rice's Death.

From the Middletown Press, Feb. 29.

Further particulars in the case of Anna Rice, of Glenwild, an account of whose mysterious disappearance, and more mysterious return, we have already given, proves that the affair is bad enough, but not so bad as feared. Coroner McShane, who went to New-York on Saturday for further evidence, returned on Tuesday. He found that Miss Rice had gone to a lying-in-hospital in New-York, where, about two weeks ago, while in a convulsion, she was relieved of a living child, and ten days thereafter died of brain fever. The child is living still, and is in the care of parties who swear it was here.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green's Memorial to the Legislature—What He Wants for the City Funds.

The following memorial from Controller Green was presented to the Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the Controller of the City of New-York respectfully represents:

That on assuming the duties of his office in September last he found the financial affairs of the City in great confusion; nearly four months of the year remained without the requisite provision of money to carry on the Government. Millions of the obligations of the City near to maturity were to be provided for. Salaries and wages were in arrears, and although the means to meet their wages were insufficient, the vast number of laboring men in the employ of the City was largely increased with the approach of the day of election.

The kindly-extended aid of certain moneyed institutions enabled the undersigned to make arrangements to meet many of the most urgent necessities of the City, which required to be met prior to the meeting of the Legislature of 1872, and the affairs of the City were not without difficulty borne along to the day of the meeting of your honorable body, at whose hands the undersigned, on the first day of the session, in a memorial, asked in behalf of the community relief and aid in the burdens and difficulties that surrounded the finances of the City. In this memorial the undersigned urged the necessity of provision for certain immediately maturing obligations and for the payment of claims that were very urgent.

On the 10th of January your honorably body passed the necessary law to meet the obligations of the City that matured on the 15th of the same month, and on the 9th of February the necessary legislation was completed to enable the undersigned to pay wages, salaries, and a certain class of claims that had been for several months accumulating.

With this brief allusion to the legislation for the necessities of the City, which was but provisional and for specific purposes, the undersigned desires now to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity for further legislation relative to the financial condition of the City and County. By reference to chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871, it will be seen that the amount to be raised by tax in 1872 in the City and County is limited to a sum equal to two per cent. on the valuations of the real and personal estate subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York for the year 1871, in addition to the excess of the quota of the State tax for the year 1872 over the State tax for the year 1870.

The total sum thus authorized to be raised by tax in the year 1871 was	$23,362,527 62
Which, with the sum of	1,918,810 56
Collected from various revenues of City and County, made a total of	$25,281,338 18

Applicable to the payment of the State Tax, the interest on and redemption of the City and County debt, and the support of the Governments of the City and County.

The actual payments during the year 1871 on these accounts were as follows:

For State tax	$4,660,354 33
For interest on City and County debt	6,025,644 72
For redemption of City and County debt	1,184,970 69
For support of Governments	15,197,082 93
Making the actual payments	$27,068,052 67
At the close of the year 1871 there remained unpaid the balance of State tax.	2,081,601 85
Also claims for services and materials alleged to have been furnished the City and County in excess of the taxes and revenues to the amount of about	8,500,000 00

Thus the total requirements of the year 1871, necessary to be raised by tax, amounted to $35,730,843 96, while only the sum of $23,362,527 62 was provided to meet them, and a deficit of $12,368,316 34 was created, which must be either added to the permanent debt or be raised by tax.

The $6,500,000 revenue bonds due Jan. 15 should also have been provided for as belonging to the year 1871, to the extent which they exceeded the uncollected taxes and revenues which accrued prior to this year.

This unsatisfactory state of facts, which was suspected when the undersigned assumed the duties of the Controllership, has now developed into definiteness and certainty. The undersigned is confident that unless some radical change is made in the administration of City and County affairs, whereby a large economy of expenditure can be assured, the means now provided for the support of the Government during the year 1872 will prove greatly deficient.

For the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the Government for the year 1872, the undersigned, before the close of the year 1871, requested from the heads of the various Departments a detailed estimate of the amounts they would respectively require in the year 1872. These, which, in several instances, the undersigned deems excessive, have been furnished in part, and, with the best information that has been gathered, may be stated as follows:

ON CITY ACCOUNTS.

Legislative Department	$221,000 00
Mayoralty	69,000 00
Department of Finance	462,549 41
Law Department	83,000 00
Department of Public Works	2,677,107 00
Health Department	270,260 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,539,563 91
Department of Public Parks	550,000 00
Department of Public Buildings	122,000 00
Police Department	3,663,524 00
Fire Department	1,121,800 00
Department of Public Instruction	2,912,100 00
Cleaning streets under contract	498,500 00
Salaries Board of Assessors	40,000 00
Salaries Board of Rev. and Cor. Ass't	3,000 00
Salaries City Court	414,600 00
Total	$14,648,004 32

ON COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Advertising	$10,000	
Contingencies	6,000	
Coroners' fees	78,500	
Cleaning and support County offices	24,000	
Disbursements and fees (Sheriff)	190,000	
Election expenses	250,900	
Jury fees	25,000	
Printing	12,000	
Rents	10,000	
Salaries, Legislative	46,500	
Salaries, Executive	315,100	
Salaries, Judiciary	975,145	
Stationery, &c	10,500	
Charitable institutions	575,000	
Sundries	40,000	$2,568,645
Making together for support of City and County Government		$17,216,649 32
To these accounts must be added the amount to be raised for State tax for 1872		$5,745,049 32
Interest on City debt		6,072,637 74
Redemption of City debt		685,420 69
Interest on County debt		2,412,670 00
Making an aggregate estimated expenditure for the support of City and County Governments in the year 1872, of		$32,132,427 07
The total City and County revenues applicable to the payment of these expenses, is estimated at the sum of		2,000,000 00
Which would leave balance to be raised by tax		$30,132,427 07

The existing authority to raise money by tax for the foregoing purposes, is provided by chapter 583 of Laws of 1871, as follows:

Two per cent. on the valuations of real and personal estate in the County, for the year 1870, or	$21,575,072 66
An amount equal to the excess of State tax for 1872 over that of 1870, or	840,548 10
Making together	$22,415,620 76

or $7,716,806 31 less than the sums estimated by the several Departments with the State tax and interest on, and redemption of debt required. If sufficient tax should be raised on the valuations of the year 1871 to liquidate such estimates the rate of taxation would be 2 80-100 per cent., instead of 2 per cent. as now provided.

By chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, it became the duty of the Board of Apportionment, created thereby to "make and file an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York, in each Department and purpose thereof, from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of April, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest on the City and County debt due on the first day of May, 1872," not exceeding the sum of $7,500,000. The interest thus to be provided for amounts to $2,706,690 87, and leaves for all other purposes, for one-third of the year, $4,793,309 13, or $945,573 97 less than one-third of the estimated expenditures of the year, as made by the heads of Departments. If the sum to be raised by tax this year is restricted to two per cent., the sum of $4,706,533 88 only would remain out of the means so authorized for the support of the various Departments for the remaining eight months of 1872, instead of $12,333,340 19, which is the balance of their estimates.

The Board of Apportionment, constituted under chap. 583 of laws of 1871, can only apportion the specified sums authorized to be raised by the Two per Cent. act of 1871, and any excess of expenditure over such apportionment is strictly forbidden. These sums, with the other revenues applicable, amount to $24,415,620 76, or 76 per cent. of the whole proposed expenditure for 1872. The interest on the City and County debt, and the redemption of the amount falling due, must be provided for, as well as the State tax, and on these items, amounting together to $14,915,777 75, out of the total of $32,132,427 07, no reduction can be made. The several Departments of the Government are created and in operation, and nothing but such legislation as will insure an immediate reduction of expenditures can prevent the necessity of a much higher rate of taxation than that of the year 1871, and the great deficiencies of that year must be provided for by an increase of debt.

As the Government is now constituted there are thirteen Departments, besides numerous offices and other bodies, all spending money without feeling any of the responsibilities of raising it. Either economy must be practiced, or a higher rate of taxation must follow, and from this there is no escape. The methods of the previous year were to delude the public by a low rate of taxation and to provide other means by adding to the permanent debt. Legislation which will compel an economy of expenditure that is entirely practicable, without diminishing the comforts or convenience of the public, is very much needed.

The undersigned feels it his duty to lay this subject promptly before your honorable body, and to ask such legislation as may in the judgment of the Legislature seem proper. The legislation of this year thus far only makes provision for a certain class of claims against the City and County. Besides these claims there are numerous others long since due, and which the terms of the acts passed this year are not broad enough to include. Additional legislation to meet these claims is indispensable.

The attention of your honorable body is again respectfully requested to the necessity of the early passage of a bill similar in its effect to the one which has been for several weeks before the Senate, relating to the local improvements of the City, for the relief of contractors now holding contracts against the City, and for provision to meet the assessment bonds issued against assessments for work where such assessments have been vacated, and also to provide means for the payment of assessments on Corporation property. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. A. E. Burnside is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. Blakeslee, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. L. B. Pierce, of Baltimore, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge F. A. Hildreth, of Lowell, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chas. K. Tuckerman, Esq., Ex-Minister to Greece, is at the New-York Hotel.

Samuel Schiele, a City Marshal, was removed yesterday, for extorting illegal fees.

A temperance lecture will be delivered at the Bowery Theatre to-morrow evening by "Ned Buntline."

Since the commencement of this year, 1,636 patients have been treated at the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Gen. George B. Cockhill, of Iowa, and Judge W. A. Carter, of Fort Bridger, Utah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The teachers of the evening schools will be paid their salaries up to December, at the Department of Public Instruction today.

At Association Hall, last evening, Dr. J. G. Holland delivered to a crowded audience his lecture entitled "The Social Undertow."

Hon. Wm. Sloan, of North Carolina, Hon. Joseph R. Williams, of Buffalo, and Hon. H. A. Tildan, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, Hugh McCourt, who assaulted Officer Scullion at a dog-fight, on Thursday, was held in $500 bail to answer.

Dr. Colton lectured on "Laughing Gas," before a large audience, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum.

Dr. Winslow last night delivered a lecture at the New-York University, on "Events that Gave Rise to the Adoption of our National Constitution."

Dr. T. S. Lambert delivered a supplementary lecture in the Academy of Music last evening, before a large audience, on "Longevity and Vitality."

George Weber was committed by Justice Hogan, yesterday, for having appropriated $150 belonging to his employer, Leopold Schepp, of No. 180 Duane-street.

Yesterday afternoon a frame building in the grounds of the Colored Home, at Sixty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

"Water" was the subject treated of at the Liberal Club, last evening, by Prof. F. Leroy Satterlee, who illustrated his subject by a number of experiments.

The Baroness H. Wallein, of St. Petersburg, Capt. Etholin, of the Russian Navy, and Congressman Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. Derlin, of No. 309 Avenue A, while driving yesterday, was thrown from his carriage at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A, and sustained serious injuries.

O'Brien, McNamee and Clements, the assailants of Officer Tully, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to await the results of the officer's injuries.

George Ginglan was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday, on a charge of stealing $700 worth of jewelry from Mr. Frederick A. Holly, No. 111 West Forty-first-street.

John and Edward Haggerty were arrested in Tompkins-square yesterday while carrying off a box of tea they had stolen from the store of Richard Klenkle, No. 116 First-avenue.

Samuel Down, of No. 75 Perry-street, was knocked down and seriously injured by an express-wagon yesterday, near Hudson and West Eleventh streets, while stepping from an Eighth-avenue car.

Copies of the plans for constructing sewers in the Sixth and Seventh avenues, have been lodged with the Controller, the Department of Parks and the Common Council by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The French Indemnity Committee organized last evening, with M. E. Caylus as President: Messrs. Gerdy, Coudert, and Charlier, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Mercier and Villar, Secretaries, and A. Votable, Treasurer.

Joanna Flynn was yesterday found lying in an area in Monroe-street, suffering from the effects of a serious blow on the head, inflicted by Edward Donnelly, with a tumbler, in an affray on Thursday night. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual election of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, on Monday, at 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will deliver an essay, entitled "The Relation of Children to Christ and His Church."

John Hogan and John Tracy were arrested and taken to Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of peddling without a license. They were selling United States rifles from a wagon in the street, for fifty cents apice. Locked up in default of bail.

The Committee of Importers and Grocers, who went to Washington to confer with the Finance Committee of the Senate relative to contemplated changes in the tariff, have returned, and report that they have been assured that if any changes are made in the tariff they will not take affect before July 1.

Edward Callaghan, one of the "Shooter Hill Gang," was brought before Justice Scott, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Jas. Lynch, on Thursday night last. He confessed he stabbed the man, but said he did it "at Lynch's request." He was locked up to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 109 Division-street, occupied by Mrs. Fanny Stern. The fire extended through to the building No. 107½, occupied by H. K. Behrend. Damage $300. Mrs. Stern and her son, Robert Cohen, aged sixteen years, were arrested, charged with setting fire to the premises.

Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Fifth-avenue, have been numerous this week. The students of the National Academy of Design and the lady students from the Cooper Institute School of Design were visitors on Wednesday and Thursday. The art students of the private schools for young ladies will visit the Museum today.

The scale warehouse of Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. has been removed to No. 311 Broadway, increased facilities being necessary for their immense business. Fifty years ago this firm began the manufacture of scales, and now 50,000 are required for the market in all parts of the world, a fact showing the value set upon articles turned out by them.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, William Chase, son of the defendant, was on the stand, and on being asked if he was married he declined to answer the question. On being pressed to tell the grounds of his refusal, he said that two women claimed him as their husband. This, spoken with much embarrassment, evoked a roar of laughter, and the witness left the stand in considerable confusion.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation will resume the investigation of the charges against the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, this morning at 10 o'clock, and on Monday the same Committee will sit at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Ship-owners' Association, No. 50 Pine-street, to hear complaints and suggestions regarding Harbor-Masters and Pilot Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute last evening, Mr. V. N. Blanchford explained the operations of a machine for cutting irregular forms in wood, iron or stone; he referred to a new roofing material of wood, first saturated with coal-tar, and by subsequent operations made fire and water proof, and concluded by explaining a proposed substitute for the Bessemer process of purifying iron.

BROOKLYN.

A bill has been drafted, for submission to the Legislature, to divide the Twenty-second Ward.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five was held last evening, and amendments to the new charter considered.

The lady principals in six of the public schools have presented a petition to the Board of Education, asking that their salaries be raised from $1,000 to $1,500.

The report of the Fire Marshal for the month of February shows that there were during that period thirty-one fires, on which the loss was $38,000; insurance, $52,800. Three persons were burned to death.

Last evening, the body of a man apparently about forty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, wearing a blue flannel shirt, black dress coat, dark pantaloons, gaiter shoes, was found in the water at the foot of North Seventh-street, Williamsburg. It had apparently been in the water about two months.

LONG ISLAND.

The act for the funding of the Newtown and Long Island City debt provides for a Board of Audit to be composed of Mayor Ditmars, Supervisor R. C. Graham, of Long Island City, and Supervisor Burroughs, of Newtown.

Yesterday morning John Valentine, of East Meadow, was found in his house burned to death. He was lying in the fire-place, his arms under his head, and his body burned to a crisp. It is thought that he had a fit and fell into the fire.

Rev. Alexander Miller, Presbyterian minister at Springfield, will neither preach a funeral sermon nor allow a corpse to be brought into church, on the ground that the "custom is unscriptural and that many lies are told in funeral sermons."

STATEN ISLAND.

The ferry-boats have resumed their night trips from Stapleton.

Rev. Mr. Spellmeyer preaches his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church, Stapleton, to-morrow evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Catholic societies of Newark are making arrangements for a parade on St. Patrick's Day. They will be joined by a number of societies from New-Brunswick, Trenton and Jersey City.

The body of a colored child was yesterday found in a cigar box on an empty canal-boat, at Newark. The child was afterward discovered to be that of Thos. Jackson, and is believed to have been still-born.

Michael Redmond was found dead in the house No. 19 Monroe-street, Newark, yesterday, under suspicious circumstances. Mrs. Hannon, a sister of deceased, claimed that he had fallen from the stoop and broken his neck.

James Farley, Mike Carr, George S. Schumacker and Matthew Finnegan, have been arrested in Newark, charged with being the persons who brutally assaulted Mr. Bannester on Monday evening, and robbed his jewelry store on Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the Lungs benefitted by using Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

[Advertisement.]

WILL BE INTRODUCED!—The Knox Spring style of gentlemen's hats will be introduced on Saturday, March 2, at his stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Call and inspect this work of art.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, March 1.—SUGAR weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10 reals per arroba. EXCHANGE easier; on the United States sixty days, currency, 2@2¼ premium; short-sight, 3¾@4¼ premium; sixty days, gold, 12@12½ premium; short-sight, 13¾@14¼ premium; on London, 24¼@24¾ premium; on Paris, 9¼@9¾ premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—F. Wainwright and family, John D. Hoffman, Mr. Thomas, Edwin Kelly, Francis Leon, J. R. Beur, Mr. Bescheimer, V. Cushing and family, Mrs. F. M. Sampson, Judge J. D. Craigh and wife, Miss Rosa Dean, H. Bangs, Chas. Liebenroth, J. C. Spencer and family, W. H. Doyle, J. K. Yokoyama, J. McDonald and family, Miss Mary E. Sibley, C. Bartle and family, J. E. Bell, J. T. Cook, Mrs. C. M. Conro, Caleb White and wife, Mrs. A. G. Mercer, Mrs. Leroux, M. Fitzgerald and wife, P. Sheeren, Mrs. A. Carlisle, C. P. Eagan, United States Army, "Harvnalis," F. T. Jones, W. Sanford and family, Jas. Coleman and niece, L. Harm and wife, Dr. W. R. Rend, T. X. Duvernay and wife, Mrs. J. H. Tucker and child, Mr. O'Neil and child, Capt. E. N. Zerman and wife, Miss E. Church, J. Young, O. Dean, C. Spear, W. E. Hough, A. Bullis, Rosa Halan and child, J. S. Safford, Mrs. McCauley and child, G. E. Hendee, United States Navy, G. F. Barry, F. Bender, G. Linds, D. Wilson, R. Clinton, "Carter," G. W. Percival, J. Rampany, J. B. Reeve, D. Day, G. C. Williams, S. Migle, F. Buygado, T. Bloomfield, Dr. Kisco, J. Arango.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—John B. Norris, George B. McClukey, E. E. Atkinson, J. R. Kendrick, S. Baer, Thomas Ruth, wife and child, E. White, Wm. Smith, Wm. S. Davids and wife, C. M. Fooke, Miss Annie Cook, Miss Mary Cook, J. M. Freeman, R. Shaw, S. T. Barrett and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:32 | Sun sets....5:53 | Moon rises.12:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:51 | Gov. Island.1:40 | Hell Gate...3:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Main, (N. G.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, E., F. W. J. Hurst; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks.

Barks Mitaux, (Br.,) Slocomb, Aspinwall, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Tucker & Lightbourne; Aukather, (Norw.,) Hawckson, Queenstown and Falmouth, Tetens & Bockman; Eliza Pratalougs, (Ital.,) Pagliano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Harzberg, (Ger.,) Kichesen, Bremen, Oelriches & Co.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke; H. H. Seavey, Lee, Port Henry, Fla., Winchester & Towne; Glance, (Br.,) Williams, Bahia, G. F. Bulley; Niew Boerta, (Dutch,) Yonker, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. C. H. Eaton, Shackford, Omoa, Hond., Jos. Foulke's Sons; Wm. Conners, Toole, Barbados; H. W. Loud & Co.; Sunbeam, Whitman, Santa Cruz, &c., Yates & Porterfield; Sybil, (Br.,) Honing, St. Johns, P. R., James W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Patten, Cummings, Havana; W. C. Bee, Chester, Savannah; John Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillord Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Feb. 21, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre Feb. 15, via Brest 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Hardy, Manila Oct. 30, with mdse. to Francis Hathaway. Passed Angier Nov. 23, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 30, and crossed the equator Jan. 27 in lon. 33 W., from thence to 30 N., and 22 W. was 18 ds., since which time have had constant northerly and westerly gales; have been 4 ds. within 100 miles of Sandy Hook; Dec. 6 and 7, in lat. 20 S., lon. 71 E., experienced severe hurricane wind, veering from S. E. to E. N. E. and N., blowing in violent gusts; Nov. 7, lat. 5 N.; lon. 107.30, exchanged signals with ship Concepsion, (sp.,) from Maco, for Havana. Received a pilot Feb. 29 from boat No. 5, Charlotte Webb.

Bark Annie Augusta, Creighton, Cardenas Feb. 3, with sugar to Jules Sazerac & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; lost jibboom, stove bulwarks and split sails.

Bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, Sagua, 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had strong N. and N. W. winds the entire passage; was 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charlotte Brown, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Anna Myrick, ——, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Dickens, George's Banks, with fish to Woodruff and Robinson.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Loon, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Leonard, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Percy, Colwell, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Kate Church, Davis, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Ryder, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Steelman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George H. Bent, Smith, Fall River, for New-Castle.

Schr. C. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. David Nickols, Wyman, New-River, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. Angeline, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Murray, New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. S. Wright, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Somerset.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Hyde, Bristol.

Schr. A. Prescott, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jos. English, Barker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Island Belle, Crowell, Harwich.

Schr. Emma, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. Bay State, Crockett, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Flight, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Hampton, Fletcher, Providence; Storm King, Naugler, Provincetown; Mary Louisa, Lowell, Bucksport; Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland; Fannie & Edith, Staples, Rockport, Me.; Convoy, French, Rockland; J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Rockport, Me.; Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—Arr. schrs. Loretta Fish, Matthew Kinney and Fanny Elder, from New-York, and E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia; steamer S. S. Ellsworth, from Savannah, for New-York, put in for a harbor.

Sld. steamers Virginia, for Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—Sld. brig Hattie, for New-York; Torrent, for Baltimore, and fleet of coasters.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo from New-York; bark Ada Carter, from New-York; schrs. E. & L. Corderey, from New-York; Fred. Spofford, from Norfolk; Armida Hall, from New-York; Willie Luce, from Baltimore; Joseph P. Carnegy, from Philadelphia. One bark below.

Cld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia, and Saragossa, for Baltimore; ships Senator Iken, for Queenstown; Lawely Chiudow, for Queenstown, and Wimbledon, for Darien; barks Carl George, for Queenstown, and Susan M. Dudman, for Yarmouth, N. S.; and schr J. H. Mills, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 28.—Arr. bark Henry C. Fox, New-York, for Portland; brigs Halcyone, (Br.,) from New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; Antilles, do., for Boston; schrs. Addie Walton, R. W. Foster, J. M. Fitzpatrick, R. W. Tull, Baltimore, for Boston; Christopher Lozier, New-York, for do.; J. B. Austin, Port Johnson, for do.; Ruth Shaw, and J. G. Babcock, Philadelphia, for do.; New-Zealand, Hoboken, for do.; R. W. Brown, New-York, for Portland; Sandalphon and Teasor, Elizabethport, for do.; Maracaibo, do., Rockport, Mass.; Frank Jameson, New-York, for Bath; brig Franklin, Baltimore, for Bucksport; schr. Albert Jameson, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Bramhall, G. M. Porter, Convoy, Carrie L. Wix, Ada Ames, Emma L. Gregory, Ligh Boatt and Herald.

Feb. 29, arr. schr. Joseph Maxfield, Hoboken, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Leopard; brigs Antilles and Josie A. Devereaux; schrs. Fannie & Edith, Daniel Pierson, Eveline, Matchless, Helen L. Snow, J. E. Sanford, Cora Morrison, Nevada, R. R. Higgins, Freeman, Mary E. Amsden, Abbott Devereaux, Charles E. Morrison, Albert Clarence, Freddie Walton, Edward Rich, Mary Steele, Isabel L. Pierce, H. Atwood, Lizzie D. Barker, Eunice Rich, Addie F. Cole, Delia Hodgkins, Mabel Hall, Hope On, Waterfall, City Point, B. S. Young, H. W. Pierce, Mary Evelyn, Maggie Cummins and Albert Jameson.

Feb. 29—Arr. schrs. Albert C. Paige, from Philadelphia, for Boston; J. Paine, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Warren B. Hopkins, from Baltimore, for Portland, with main-boom broken; Nellie, from Hoboken, for Vinal Haven; Adriana, from Hoboken, for Salem; Angie Amsburg, from Boston, for Norfolk, Va.; Longwood, and J. M. Ball, from Boston, for Norfolk, Va.; Annie Amsden, from Portland, for Philadelphia; Adonis, from St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Sld. bark Mary Fox and schrs. Ada, Louisa, Anna, for Boston; John Stockham, T. J. Trafton, Mary E. Amsden, S. & E. Carson, America, Light of the East, Fannie, A. Bailey, Clara Rankin, E. Arcularius, Gold-hunter, Teaser, Maracaibo, Sandalphon, Christopher Lozier, H. W. Foster, J. B. Austin, Ruth Shaw, J. M. Fitzpatrick, New-Zealand, Frank Jameson, R. W. Brown, R. W. Tull, J. G. Babcock, Addie Walton, Joseph Maxfield.

March 1, arr. schrs. Seneca, New-York, for Boston; Belle Bartlett, New-York, for Belfast; Walton, Philadelphia, for Bath, Me.; Joseph Baxter, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; A. Denike, Boston, for Baltimore; Eunice P. Newcomb, Baltimore, for Virginia; Annie E. Martin, Baltimore, for Philadelphia; Arthur Clifford, Provincetown, for Philadelphia; Millie Washburn, Provincetown, for New-York; John M. Fiske, Camden, Me., for New-York; Hannie Westbrook and P. S. Lindsey, Portland, for New-York; Ned Sumter, Rockland, for New-York; Gustie Wilson, Rockport, Me., for Wilmington, N. C.; Arcilia and Ida J., St. John, N. B., for Providence.

Returned, schrs. Sandalphon and Fannie A. Bailey.

Sld. schr. Annie Amsden.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 1.—Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Capt. Harriman, arr. here today from New-York.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 21.—Arr. on the 5th brigs Navarino and Beaver, from New-York; 6th, bark Northwood, from Cape Henry; 7th, schr. Veto, from New-York; 8th, schr. Hartstene, from New-York; 9th, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from New-York; 10th, schrs. T. P. Ball, from New-York; A. D. Scull, from New-York; 11th, brig Napier, from New-York; 13th, bark Purinten, from New-York; 14th, bark Emma T. Herriman, from Boston.

Sld., Feb. 8, steam-ship Bienville, for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The White Star line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Murray, and the Cunard line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, both from New-York, Feb. 21, for Liverpool, reached here and proceeded to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Arr. Bark N. P. Elwell, from Savannah, Jan. 24. Ship Rosa Bonheur, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12. Bark Ottawa, from New-York, Jan. 27.

REMOVAL

OF

SCALE WAREHOUSE

TO

No. 311 Broadway.

THE RAPID INCREASE of our business, the constant introduction of New Modifications of Scales, which demand additional room for their display, rendered it impossible for us longer to do justice to ourselves and the public at our old warehouse. We take pleasure, therefore, in calling the attention of our friends to our removal to the spacious and elegant store,

NO. 311 BROADWAY,

Where, with ample facilities both for storage and the display of samples, we shall be able to meet the increasing demand for

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales.

A full assortment of these Scales, adjusted to Standard of Weights of all nations, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, &c., &c., will be always found at our NEW WAREHOUSE.

Fairbanks & Co.,

No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,

No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,

NO. 591 BROADWAY,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CHINA, GLASS,

CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

TO CLOSE OUT THIS BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS,

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GAS-FIXTURE BUSINESS

WILL BE CONTINUED AS FORMERLY.

THE CHARTER OAK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

$10,000,000 Assets.
Organized 1850.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

This old and successful Company transacts the business of Life Insurance on all the usual plans, and at much lower rates than other mutual companies. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan known as

Deposit Insurance,

which is far superior to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment or profit is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this plan, as containing features of unequaled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company, or any of its agents.

N. S. PALMER, Agent.

At No. 183 Broadway, New-York City.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS WITH PENDANTS, SILVER CHATELAINES FOR UMBRELLAS, FANS, SMELLING-BOTTLES, &c.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

BROOKLYN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1870		$1,443,912 70
RECEIPTS:		
For Premiums	$636,828 27	
For Interest and Premium in Gold	90,577 93	
For Gain on Securities	14,937 50	
For Reinsurance	5,000 00—	747,343 70
Total		$2,191,256 40
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To policy-holders—Claims by death	$141,371 00	
To policy-holders—Surren. values and purchased policies.	187,255 13	
To dividends	63,865 26	
To licenses, taxes, &c	9,870 23	
To profit and loss	10,365 75	
To reinsurance	8,573 25	
To furniture	1,276 79	
To purchase of agents' annuities	27,894 47—	$450,471 88
EXPENSES.		
Commissions on new policies	$17,912 90	
Commissions on renewal policies	27,044 49	
Medical fees	8,169 96	
Salaries of all employes and officers	22,691 08	
For all other expenses, inclusive of rents, printing, advertising, postage, of all the agencies, local, general, special and traveling, &c., &c., &c.	53,599 46	
Total expense	$129,417 89—	579,889 77
Net assets,* Dec. 31, 1871		$1,611,366 63
Interest accrued but not due.	$33,188 56	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly installments of premiums, $59,317 90 less highest possible margin for collection, $5,679 18	53,638 81	
Lowest possible cash estimate of commuted commissions and purchased annuities	22,000 00	
Furniture, safes, &c., at one-half cost	8,100 00—	116,927 37
Total assets † Dec. 31, 1871		$1,728,294 00

* Increase in net assets, $167,453 93.

† The reader will particularly note that this amount of assets does not contain one dollar of "unpaid premiums" or "premiums in course of transmission"—items which, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, almost universally characterize the statements and reports of life insurance companies. The above assets are in every degree sound, tangible, and of full value.

BALANCE SHEET, AS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, DEC. 31, 1871.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (secured by Brooklyn city property valued at more than double the amount of loans)	$786,450 00
Interest accrued on same	9,535 94
Call Loans (secured by United States Stocks)	2,000 00
Call Loans, (secured by Hanover Fire Insurance Stock,) worth $2,000	1,500 00
United States Bonds (market value)	187,050 00
Old Virginia State Stock*	24,200 00
Interest accrued on same	4,800 00
Old South Carolina State Stock*	25,200 0
Interest accrued on same	1,500 00
Cash quarterly and semi-annual Premiums deferred, $59,317 99-100 less margin, $5,679 18-100	[illegible]
Cash in bank and on hand	[illegible]
Premium Loans made to Policy-holders on Policies in force (the amount on each being very much less than the reserve required on same, and constituting a full and acknowledged lien on the Policy)	470,242 92
Interest accrued but not due	17,352 62
Cash Temporary Loans to Policy-holders (the Policies being held by the Company as collateral)	17,522 47
Office Furniture at Home Office and Agencies (at one-half the cost value)	8,100 00
Agents Ledger Balances, (on open accounts and secured by bonds)	19,745 42
Purchased Agents Annuities and Commuted Commissions	22,000 00
Total	$1,728,294 00

* THE STATE BONDS OF VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA were purchased not as investments, but in accordance with the laws of those States. All Life Companies are required to make these special deposits for the security of the resident policy-holders of the States in question.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, being the present Cash value of all the liabilities of the Company, computed according to the New-York Standard of solvency at 4½ per cent. Interest	$1,453,768 00
Losses reported but not yet due	29,600 00
All other liabilities	1,500 00
Surplus as to Policy-Holders	**243,426 00**
Total	$1,728,294 00

A dividend will be paid, available on the annual settlement of premiums due after March 1, 1872, to each participating policy, in the proportion which such policy contributed to the amount of divisible surplus.

WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Manufacturer.
AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Merchant.
DANFORD N. BARNEY, Wells, Fargo & Co.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Retired Merchant.
WILLIAM H. LYON, Merchant.
JAMES M. WATERBURY, President Houston-street Ferry Company.
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The present office is located at No. 141 Broadway, New-York City. On and after May 1, 1872, the offices will be Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl st., New-York City. Brooklyn office, No. 214 Montague-st.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ALEXR. M. C. SMITH and others against The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of forty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: First, all the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; second, judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, third, all other creditors of such corporation in proportion to their respective demands without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.

(Signed) ANDREW J. SMITH, Receiver.